

Lii Exovedes - Ancestors

Darcy John Bouchard. *Li Exõuile* © 12/2012



When the women with whom the men were connected are considered, it becomes clear that this was a group connected by family ties. Additionally, further delineation of the women's family connections (not shown here), would reveal that there were also family ties to men who became members of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia.

On the importance of women's connections in family groups that were hunter brigades, see Brenda Macdougall and Nicole St. Onge, "Rooted in Mobility: Métis Buffalo-Hunting Brigades," *Manitoba History* 71 (Winter 2013): 21 – 32. See also Norma Jean Hall, "*A Perfect Freedom': Red River as a Settler Society, 1810-1870*," M.A. thesis (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba, 2001), 66, 69 – 70, 97 – 102, who noted, "The most prevalent approaches to studying the Métis appear to reflect the Euro- and andro-centric biases of source materials, historiographical traditions, and past research cultures. If the contribution of Aboriginal women to community life has been downplayed or misunderstood, then, contrary to mainstream historiographic representation, women may in fact have been central to Métis community formation, the configuration of values, and social cohesion." She argued, "Within Métis families, historical kinship networks are made readily observable through written documents which notate formal family structures after the European, patrilineal manner of genealogical construction. Informal structures, nearly but not entirely invisible in the written record, were no less important. Of these, the network of women was fundamental. ... Not only did Aboriginal women bring the distinctive Métis status designation to the emerging community, their affiliations to a large extent determined that it was a

community, held together not by the work ties of husbands forging an andro-centric society based on the 'company of men,' but by kinship ties which crossed the divides of corporate loyalties and occupational roles." Further, she suggested that one reason women who processed bison would form female alliances was to secure the greatest benefit to their family: a buffalo hunt "was not the male dominated paramilitary sporting event that Alexander Ross in his 'classic' account ... emphasized. ... Successful families required not just superior hunters but superior processors. Women who [were the processors, if they] were capable of working quickly and carefully, not only ensured that family subsistence needs were met but produced a greater quantity and higher quality of surplus [product to be traded]. Families with poor or incapacitated hunters or processors were less prosperous. Arguably, the lack of a competent processor was the more critical concern. Meat, whether shot, scavenged or received as a share of the excess, was of no benefit unless it could be properly preserved."

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The married women - age unknown

Of the 76 married women whose age is unknown which are listed, at least 36 of the women are predominately French, fourteen are Anglos, and the others are Native or have unknown origins, *presumably aboriginal*.

The names of three predominantly Native women stand out at the beginning of the list, especially one person known only as "Native woman": It was not uncommon for the names of our Native mothers to be forgotten in the history of the Méacutetis peoples. Most notable is the Dakota Sioux mother of Marcile Gratton from Prairie Ronde. Datrine *aka* Pte Sanwin and Natchookoneck stand out, too, inasmuch as they are first in the list, but there are other Native women listed: Elizabeth "Eliza" - *a Dene*, Hélène Beardy, Marie-Anne Kasapatijinan, Betsy Kinawis, Josette Meutekumah (Achibuk), Nashpagiow, Marie Tskakwemesit, and Marie Wuttunee. Furthermore, other of the Méacutetis women were more Native than White in their appearance, language, and culture: for example, Flora Chatelain,* Marguerite "Nisandaway Otackyick" Lafleur, Magdeleine Moonias, Marie Moonias, Marguerite Sutherland *dit* Kapetakeus Napotchiyis, Marie-Anne Kasapatijinan (See-a-sa-kwa-chen-in), Julie Grossiterre *dit* La Grosse, and Madeleine Okemasis; and others were more of an Anglophile or Francophile ancestry - but there is no need to list their names *as their heritage is obviously Anglo or Franco in origin*. Needless to say, there was a great diversity of language and custom amongst the people of the North-West Wilderness, but they mostly fell into four casual groupings: Franco-Métis, Anglo-Métis - including Scotch, English, and some Irish, the First Nations, and Whites in general, including the French Canadienne Québécois. Through-out the list other women have names which reflect their aboriginal culture, but the majority of the names are of a mixed-heritage.

Four of these married women whose age is unknown were known to be Dominion Sympathizers or married to Dominion Sympathizers; And at least two of these were not listed in Barkwell's *Families of the 1885 Resistance*, 2009. There are six women who have no maiden name, including Nashpagiow. Other women which stand out are: Marguerite Grant, who was married to an Exovede Councilor, and Judith Frederick who

* A member of the Mistawasis Band.

married a Captain of a dizaine. It is noteworthy that Ludger Eucher Gareau and his wife Madeleine/Magdeleine Delorme were in Montréal, PQ, at the time of the North-West Resistance in 1885; when they returned to Batoché, they found their home burned by Gen. Middleton's troops, and moved to Pincher Creek, NWT (AB).

Now then, as the age of these women is unknown, their husband's age, if known, is included in curly brackets { } for comparison sake - so as to suggest whether or not the woman may be younger or older in relation. These women are alphabetically arranged according to their married name - their maiden (*née*) name in brackets.

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The married women - age known

112 married women were under age thirty - being between ages 18-and-29. 182 married women were between ages 30-and-59. Eleven married women were over age sixty - and one of these, an Anglo-Métis named **Marie-Julie (*née* Hallett) * *Letendré dit Batoché***, was a venerable widow of age 76-to-85 yrs.: Five of her adult Franco-Métis children were Patriots and resisted the Dominion Invasion. She died of tuberculosis on 20 May 1901 at Batoché, NWT (SK): She is buried with her son "Batoché" in the St-Antoine de Padoue cemetery *at Batoché*; her son Andre, who fell during the fighting in 1885 is buried nearby. Her husband Louison Letendré *dit* Batoché[†] was deceased before 1885.[‡]

Another venerable women of the Exovedes was **Thérèse "Thirse" Elizabeth (*née* Houle)[§] Ouellette** - age 77 yrs. Her husband, **Joseph "Jose" Ouellette** - age 92-to-

* **Marie-Julie Hallett** daughter of **Sir Henry Hallett** and his second wife **Catherine Dungas**. Sir Hallett was born in 1773 at Battersea Parish, where he was baptized on 5 May 1773 in St-Mary's Anglican Church, Surrey, England. He first married Catherine Crise, a Cree woman, according to the custom of the country before 1794: Five children, two sons and three daughters, are known born between 1794 and ~1802 - *the two youngest being married to children of Peter Fiddler and Mary Muskegon "Metheweman" Mackegonne*. **Catherine Crise** was born in 1775 at York Factory, Rupert's Land - and she died in 1807 at Red River District. Sir Hallett was next married, according to the custom of the country to **Catherine Tansee Dungas** in ~1804 in the North-West Territories: Five children, two sons and three daughters, are known born between ~1805 and 1814 - *the two youngest daughter married to sons of Peter Fiddler and Mary Muskegon "Metheweman" Mackegonne*. Dungas was born ~1790 in Rupert's Land; being baptized on 18 October 1824 - age 34 yrs. - in St John's in Old Kildonan, Red River Settlement. It is not said if Hallett was a polygamist.

† **Louison Letendré dit Batoché** son of **Jean-Baptiste Letendré dit Batoché (Fr-Can)** and **Joséphite Crise** (Cree) was born in 1796 in the North-West Territories; he (29) married Marie-Julie Hallett on 6 June 1825 at St-Boniface Parish, Red River Settlement; she (77) died on 18 September 1883 at St-Laurent des Grandin, NWT (SK).

‡ Louison Letendré *dit* Batoché and Marie-Julie Hallett left Red River and followed the buffalo hunt as traders in 1829; they are listed in the 1850 Minnesota Census at Pembina; Louison appears on the Chippewa of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Treaty in 1854; and, in 1870, on the Taylor Falls, Minnesota treaty list; they settled at Batoché in 1871. Louison Letendré *dit* Batoché is shown as part of the original 1871 St-Laurent governing committee.

§ **Thérèse "Thirse" Elizabeth Houle** daughter of **Antoine Houle** and **Joséphite Lauzon** - both half-breeds. **Antoine Houle** may have been the son of French-Canadians Antoine Houle and Joséphite Senneville,

95 yrs. - was killed by bayonet during the Fall of Batoché after the ammunition had run out and the Canadian troops overran the trenches: He died a hero. He is buried separately from the mass grave - and is the only man of those heroes in a coffin - *the rest of the Exovede dead being wrapped in sackcloth and buried together with him in a mass grave*. Five of their adult children were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion.

Equally venerable is **Angèlique Judith Godon**^{*} - age 67 yrs. - wife of **Joseph Dodet Parenteau** son of Joseph Parenteau and Suzanne Richard Crise: They parented a family of sixteen children, eleven of which were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion; including twins Gabriel and Rosalie and **Isidore Wabash Parenteau** aka LeNoir, who was sent 120 miles on snowshoes with Louis Eugene Letendré dit Batoché[†] to the Eagle Hills in the Battle River district to enlist Nakota (Assiniboine) reinforcements. Isidore Wabash Parenteau son of venerable Patriots Joseph Dodet Parenteau and Angèlique Godin and his second wife Judith Plante daughter of Antoine Plante and Angelique Dumont joined the Spring Creek Métis Band in Montana after 1885; they then settled permanently on Flathead territory near St-Ignatius Mission in Montana.[‡]

Another venerable Anglo-Métis woman, **Marie-Thérèse Rose Grant**[§] - age 65 yrs. - daughter of the Warden of the Plains Cuthbert Grant and third wife Marie-Marguerite McGillis was is said to have first married Franco-Métis **Paschal Breland dit Dubois**,^{**} "King of the Traders " ("Le Roi de Traiteurs "): Exovede Councilor **Pierre Gariépy**, a Franco-Métis, is said to be her second husband. If it were true that she was married twice - to both men *as it were*, then Marie Grant mothered 24 children in all since sometime before 1837 and 1876 - which, although entirely probably, is highly unlikely! Genealogical records must be corrupt: The problem is in the overlapping of birth-dates for the eleven children of Breland, called her first husband: four sons^{††} and

being baptized in 1787 at La-Baie-du-Febvre, Québec; or, he may have been the son of Antoine Houle (père) who was born in 1756; or, it is possible that he was a son of an unknown French-Canadian trader, and possibly a sibling to Charles and Marguerite Houle, which are known pre-1800 at St-Ours, Québec. Joséphite Lauzon was born around 1780 and died in 1867.

^{*} **Angèlique Judith Godon** daughter of Louison Godon and Louise Nakota (Assiniboine). **Louison Godon** was a voyageur with explorer **Alexandré Henry** at Pembina in 1801 and at Rat Portage before the North-West Co. merged with the HBC: He had come with Henry from La Pointe on Lake Superior, and married a Nakota woman *à la façon du pays*: He was one of the La Pointe half-breeds which signed the Second Treaty of Fond du Lac in 1847. Louison Godon later married Isabella Isaac (b. ~1825) daughter of Martin Isaac and Magdeleine Roy: She was sister-in-law to Little Shell Band Counselor Louis Lenoir.

In ~1830, Angèlique married **Joseph Dodet (Daudais) Parenteau**; he was part of the original 1871 St-Laurent governing committee. Her brother **Pierre "Pierriche" Parenteau** was Chairman of the Exovedate Council.

[†] **Louis Eugene Letendré dit Batoché** son of Louison Letendré dit Batoché and Marie Julie Hallett.

[‡] One of their daughters became a member of the Flathead Band.

[§] **Marie-Thérèse Rose Grant** daughter of the Warden of the Plains Cuthbert Grant and his third wife Marie-Marguerite McGillis - grand-daughter of Angus McGillis dit Giroux and Marguerite Notinakaban Vent-de-Bout.

^{**} **Paschal Breland dit Dubois** (25) son of Pierre-DuBoishue Breland and Joséphite Louise Gros-Ventres Belly, a (half-breed) woman in the Saskatchewan Valley married child-bride **Maria Grant** (15) daughter of the Warden of the Plains Cuthbert Grant and his second wife Marie-Madeleine Desmarais. They had a very large family of six boys and nine girls. Tragedy struck his family on 21 June 1863 when his son Napoléon Breland drowned at the age of four.

^{††} Only one of their adult children was mentioned among the Resistance Activists, their son Josué Breland (b. 1855) married to Marie Flavie Dauphinais (b. 1854) - *infer*.

seven daughters - and Marie-Rose Grant mothered thirteen children of Gariépy, called her second husband: ten sons and three daughters. But, it would be truer if Marie-Rose Grant daughter of Paschal Breland dit Dubois and Marie-Thérèse-Rose Grant mothered thirteen children of Gariépy, called her first - and only known husband: ten sons and three daughters. Her sister **Elizabeth "Betsy" Grant** married William McKay* son of William McKay and Julie Chalifoux. Her sister **Marguerite Grant** married Exovede Councilor John Ross Sr. son of Hugh Louis Ross (Scot) and Sarah Sally Short (Métis).†

There are listed seven other older women between the ages of 60-and 65; most predominantly, **Marie Letendré dit Batoché** - age 62 yrs. - daughter of Louison Letendré dit Batoché and Marie Julie Hallett, (above mentioned); she was married to Exovede Councilor **Emmanuel Beaugrand dit Champagne** and they were a founding family of Batoché - and they were god-parents to **Marie-Antoinette**, the bell of Batoché (which was stolen by Orangemen during the Sacking of Batoché). Five of their mature children participated in the Resistance. And **Catherine Hénault dit Delorme** - age 60 yrs. - wife of Exovede Councilor **Donald Daniel Ross** - martyr - was one of the heroines of the Siege of Batoché, her attending to her dying husband on the field of battle where he had fallen. She was a witness to the cruel treatment this hero received at the hands of Ottawa's mercenary troops when they bayoneted him in the stomach and wrapped a cord around his neck, dragging him by a horse in retaliation for his having sniped their beloved *Capt. John French*. I consider the martyrdom of Donald Daniel Ross a war-crime!

Mary Jane Cook (61) daughter of Joseph Cook and Catherine Sinclair - grand-daughter of polygamist William Hemmings Cook and Kahnawakan, (possibly a daughter of A-pis-ta-squa-sish third wife of polygamist Matthew Cocking).‡ was married to Dominion Sympathizer **William McKay II** son of John Richards McKay§ and Harriet Ballenden. Four of their children played prominent roles in the events of 1885; their son

* **William McKay** son of Scottish fur trader Donald "Mad" McKay and Margaret Elizabeth Sutherland, (died Nova Scotia) was master of a post on Trout Lake. Donald was known as "Mad" McKay because of his explosive temper. He was apparently instrumental in the building of Brandon House.

† John Ross Sr. and Marguerite Grant parented one of two known cases of **Exovede triplets** - the other family being Patriots (Jean)-Baptiste Hamelin and Marguerite Houle. Their adult children were all Patriots and resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885. There were undoubtedly other cases of triplets among the Méacutetis.

‡ HBC Factor and explorer **Matthew Cocking** (1743-1799) son of Jane Carlton and Richard Cochin of England was a polygamist known to have had at least three wives: Le-lo-es-cum, Ke-che-cho-wick, and A-pis-ta-squa-sish. Daughters of Ke-che-cho-wick and A-pis-ta-squa-sish were married to polygamist **William Hemmings Cook** (1768-1846) son of John Cook and Elizabeth Askew of England. Matthew Cocking, Acting Chief Factor at York Factory, retired to England in 1782 (four years before Cook arrived): Cocking's last recorded official act was to try to check the spread of the devastating **smallpox** epidemic of 1781-82. Cocking never returned to the Hudson's Bay. He left behind several daughters born of three different wives - three of those daughters eventually became wives of Cook. There are widely divergent views and speculation by many respected historians and genealogists with regard to the birth and marriage (union) dates for the wives and for the children of both Matthew Cocking and William Hemmings Cook whose families were intertwined in a most complex fashion.

§ **John Richards McKay** was also known as Mac-quay-ah-ness (Little Bear Skin) to the Indians. John's sister **Elizabeth (Bethsy) McKay** married Cuthbert Grant as his first wife; however, while Cuthbert was on trial for his part in the **Massacre at Seven Oaks**, both Bethsy and their son James (b. circa 1815) disappeared. Their fate is unknown.

Thomas McKay (36), a plainsman and scout who spoke both Cree and Saulteaux, went with Hillyard Mitchell from Fort Carlton to meet with Riél at Batoché to request that he not take up arms. He was also the first of forty men from Prince Albert to volunteer with the NWMP at Fort Carlton under Major Crozier, and was sent with sixteen men in eight sleds under Sergeant Stewart to secure and transport the ammunition from Duck Lake back to Carlton: This event led to the Battle of Duck lake. After the Resistance, Thomas was appointed to a commission of three to inquire into the conditions and losses brought about by the war, and to arbitrate on behalf of the government.

Thomas McKay (24) married **Catherine "Kate" McBeath** (21) *daughter of Adam McBeath and Mary McKenzie*; he and his wife both signed the 1876 Treaty Six at Fort Carlton as witnesses; and he became the first mayor of Prince Albert in 1886.

William McKay III (32) *son of William McKay II and Mary Jane Cook* is most famous for heading off peaceful Cree **Chief Pitikwahanapiwiyn (Poundmaker)*** and **War Chief Kamiokisihkwew (Fine Day)** at Battleford, NWT (SK). **Angus McKay** (27) *son of William McKay II and Mary Jane Cook* was one of the Canadian scouts active in the pursuit of Cree **Chief Mistahi-maskwa (Big Bear)**. Their sister **Catherine (Katherine) "Kate" McKay** married **Chief Factor Lawrence Clarke** - *who betrayed the South Branch Métis and worked in collusion with Sir John A. Macdonald at initiating a war of extermination against the Franco-Métis and other aboriginals of the South Branch.*

Incidentally, **Sophia Cook** *daughter of William Hemmings Cook and Mary "Mith-coo-coo-man E'Squaw" Cocking - grand-daughter of Mathew Cocking and A-pis-ta-Squa-sish* was born in 1827 in the Red River Settlement; she married **Joseph Halcrow** *son of HBC blacksmith Thomas Halcro dit Halcrow and Mary Sutherland*. Furthermore, I also reckon both Joseph Halcrow and Sophia Cook among the Dominion Sympathizers.

LaLouise Laframboise *daughter of Joseph Fafard dit Laframboise and Joséphite "Sha-We-Na-Quah" (Assiniboine)*, was deceased at the time of the 1885 Resistance; she had been first married to John Wells *dit* Wills, a former XL Company man who joined the NWC sometime before 1825; she next married **Isidore Dumont père** *son of Jean*

* **Chief Pitikwahanapiwiyn (Poundmaker)** son of Sikakwayan (Skunk Skin), a Nakota shaman, and a mixed French-Canadian-Cree woman, the sister of the Cree Chief Mistawasis (Big Child). Orphaned at an early age, Pitikwahanapiwiyn and his siblings were raised in the Pihew-kamihkosit (Red Pheasant) band near present-day North Battleford. Pitikwahanapiwiyn and his older brother Yellow Mud Blanket were good hunters: Pitikwahanapiwiyn received his name as "**Poundmaker**" because of his skill in hunting bison. In 1873, he was adopted by Isapo-Muxika (Crowfoot) the principal chief of the Crees' traditional enemy, the Blackfoot Confederacy. His Blackfoot name was **Makoyi-koh-kin (Wolf Thin Legs)**. Pitikwahanapiwiyn felt that the land belonged to the First Nations and refused to sign Treaty 6.

Between 1876 and the signing of Treaty 6 and the outbreak of the 1885 Resistance, First Nations people on the prairies suffered from, *disease and famine*, and the federal government was not providing enough food to feed Native people. This in particular angered Pitikwahanapiwiyn's warriors. In the summer of 1884, Pitikwahanapiwiyn's reserve hosted one thousand Cree for *a sacred Thirst Dance*. Discontent continued to brew on Pitikwahanapiwiyn's reserve throughout 1884 and the winter of 1885. Angry young Cree, Nakota and even Métis joined his camp. News of the Métis' victory over the NWMP and the Prince Albert Volunteers at Duck Lake reached Pitikwahanapiwiyn's camp. The "Rattler Society" thought that it was an opportune time to attack, but Pitikwahanapiwiyn thought otherwise, and he proposed a march of sixty men, women and children on Fort Battleford to plead for food rations.

See The Siege of Battleford

Dumont^{*} and *Josette Sarcee*[†] ~1833; and she died on 30 December 1865 in St-Boniface Parish District, RRS, during a Smallpox Epidemic. Her eldest brother **Joseph Laframboise** married **Cecile Dumont** *daughter of Jean Dumont and Josette Sarcee - Isidore's sister* - he was the second of her three husbands; their youngest daughter **Angèlique Laframboise**[‡] married **Isidore Wabash Parenteau** *son of venerable Patriots Joseph Dodet Parenteau and Angèlique Godin*. Her older sister **Marguerite Laframboise** was *also* married three times: She first married **Henry Munro Fisher**[§] ~1820 - being one of his many wives; ^{**} then, ~1824, she next married Louis Baptiste

^{*} After the consolidation of the North-West Company, voyageur and Montréal fur trader **Jean-Baptiste Dumont** was fortunate to find permanent work with the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in the area around Fort Edmonton in 1793. There, he married a woman from the Blackfoot nation, **Joséphite Sarcee**: Their three sons: **Gabriel** (1801-1880), **Jean-Baptiste dit Larkin** (1805-1885), and **Isidore père** (1810-1885) were not so lucky and took up buffalo hunting on the Prairies to make a living.

[†] Sarcee Indian people refer to themselves as *Tsu'tina*. Now located in Calgary, (AB), near the Blackfoot Reserve. History says the Sarcee were once part of the Beaver Indians of Northern Alberta, which is an Athabaskan tribe. Note: Pierre Bostonais or Tête Jaune (Yellowhead), his brother, their wives and children were killed by the Beaver Indians on the BC side of the Rockies.

[‡] In the Spring of 1866, **Angèlique Laframboise** and her unnamed daughter were visiting relatives about three miles east of Walhalla, Dakota Territory, when a *prairie fire* started; when the mother and daughter saw it coming they started back to Walhalla Dakota Territory and got smothered by the smoke and fire and were burnt to death. The fire burnt all the prairie grass for miles around. Their bodies were found the same day that they were burnt.

[§] Donald Fisher (d. 1799) was born in Killin, Perthshire, Scotland; he served in the 77th Regiment of Foot before marrying Elizabeth Munro [Fisher]; he served with **Burgoyne** and after Saratoga left for Canada. Donald and Elizabeth had five children, only the names of their eldest son - **Henry Munro Fisher** - and a daughter named *Elizabeth* are known. Around 1810, Henry Munro Fisher was located at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he was a prosperous landowner and trader. Fisher went north to Red River (Pembina area) with his eldest sons, Alexander and Henry, and a nephew, *Charles Brisebois*, about 1812. He became a Chief Trader with the HBC and a prominent citizen of Red River, and a personal friend of Bishop Taché of St-Boniface; and died at St-Boniface in 1871. He was a good-looking man with great physical strength, and although he was excitable, he had "indomitable courage and perseverance." Fisher was well liked by his fellow villagers, and he became a justice of the peace and captain of militia. He had numerous wives and children and left many Métis descendants in present-day Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

General John Burgoyne (24 February 1722 – 4 August 1792) was a British army officer best known for his role in the American War of Independence: During the Saratoga campaign he surrendered his army of 5000 men to the American troops on 17 October 1777. He was released on parole in 1778, but faced criticism when he returned to Britain, and never held another active command.

^{**} **Marguerite Wells** *daughter of John Wells dit Wills and LaLouise Laframboise* married **Henry Munro Fisher** *son of Captain Henry Munro Fisher and Madeleine de Verville dit Gauthier*. Now, **Madeleine de Verville dit Gauthier** was a daughter of Charles Gautier de Verville and Magdeleine Chevalier - and a sister of **Domitelle Gautier de Verville**, generally called Madeleine, who married **Michel Brisbois** *son of Joseph Dubois dit Brisbois and Marguerite*; she was his second wife - being previously married to **Cham-Brey-Win-Kau**, a half-blood Winnebago woman, ~1785, (reputedly the illegitimate daughter of Charles Gautier de Verville).

Michel Brisbois' grandmother was born as **Mercy Adams**, in Oyster River, Stafford Co., (NH, USA) in 1673/74. On 19 July 1694 her father's home was attacked by about 240 Iroquois, accompanied by **Jesuit Father Louis-Pierre Thury** and two other Frenchmen: Thury regarded the English as heretics and accompanied the Indians on many of their raids. They killed 104 British in the settlement (including Mercy's parents) and took 27 prisoners (including Mercy). She was adopted by the French military Commander (Charles-Antoine Plagnol) of the fort at St-Francois du Lac, Québec and baptized with the

Sansregret - he was a middleman for the HBC; and, on 14 April 1834, she finally married **Jean Dumont père** son of Jean Dumont and Josette Sarcee at St-Boniface, RRS - two of their sons were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion: **Jean Petit Dumont** who married **Domitilde Gravelle** daughter of Michel Gravelle and Nancy Kipling,^{*} and **Vital Dumont dit Cayole** who first married Adelaide Gagnon but was, at the time of the Resistance, married to **Hélène Ledoux** daughter of Eusebe Ledoux and Louise Desjarlais. Two adult children of the first marriage with Adelaide Gagnon were active in the Resistance: François and Louis Dumont dit Cayole, but no children are known from the second marriage to Hélène Ledoux. LaLouise's brother **Jean-Baptiste Laframboise** married **Susanne Beaudry dit Gaudry** daughter of Joseph (dit Gaudry) Beaudry and Suzanne Latour; their son **Augustin Laframboise** was Captain of one of the Métis dizaines - he married **Louise Ledoux** another daughter of Eusebe Ledoux and Louise Desjarlais. Capt. Augustin Laframboise was counted amongst those killed in the Battle of Duck Lake. His sister **Ursule Laframboise** daughter of Jean-Baptiste Laframboise and Susanne Beaudry dit Gaudry was married to **Métis Chief Charles "Wahpass" Trottier** son of André Trottier[†] and Marguerite St-Denis dit Paquette[‡] from Prairie Ronde near Saskatoon. Trottier was a close friend of Gabriel Dumont; he brought twenty men along with forty Dakotas of Wapahska (White Cap) to fight at Batoché in April 1885 - a total of 60 men; he and Wapahska were included in Riel's Exovedate Council, although Wapahska could only speak Sioux.

name of Marie-Ursule. In 1704 she married **Joseph-Marie Dubois dit Brisebois** at Yamaska, Québec. Michel's other grandmother was the sister of Paul Marin, Sieur de Lamarque, who was a French military Commander and trader in the west. Another relative, his great-uncle Jean-Francois Brisebois Dubois had been in the west in 1701 and 1702 employed in the fur-trade. Other possible relatives, Jean-Baptiste, Jacques and Joseph Brisebois were employed at Michilmackinac in 1758.

Michel Brisebois himself arrived in the west (Michilmackinac) in 1779 and by 1781 was at Prairie du Chien on the Upper Mississippi River. By 1805 he had apparently settled at Prairie du Chien where his son Louis-Gabriel was born and, in 1809, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Prairie du Chien Militia by the Governor of Illinois.

During the **War of 1812** Michel Brisebois seems to have remained relatively neutral, but sent his son (Charles) north with his brother-in-law (Henry M. Fisher) who was also avoiding the conflict. In July of 1816, Michel père was arrested for treason during that war by the American Commander at Fort Crawford, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas A. Smith and taken to St-Louis, Missouri, for trial by Colonel Talbot Chambers. Michel was defended by Colonel Thomas Benten and acquitted of the charges. Three years after his arrest for treason Michel was appointed Chief Justice for Crawford County by Michigan Territorial Governor Lewis Cass. By 1836 Michel had grown blind and he died at Prairie du Chien in June of 1837.

^{*} **Nancy Kipling** daughter of John Ram Kipling and Margaret Okanese spent most of her life around Fort Union and the Cypress Hills; she first married **Michel Gravelle** and later, around 1836, she next married **Alexis Labombarde** who translated for Dakota Sioux Chief Wapahska at meetings of the Exovedate in 1885.

[†] **André Trottier** son of André Trottier and Louise Chippewa was born in 1784 in the NWT - and he died in 1874. André and his brother Joseph were participants in **the Battle of Seven Oaks** on 19 June 1816 as part of Cuthbert Grant's NWC war party. Seven Oaks, at the edge of a swamp beside a cluster of trees, was called **la Grenouillère (Frog Plain)** by the Métis. Joseph was wounded in the battle and a half-breed named Batoché was killed. 21 men of the English including Governor Semple were massacred: And while Grant had turned to obtain carriers to bear the wounded governor off the field, poor Semple was brutally murdered by one of the Deschamps family, who ran from body to body, perpetrating the crimes of ghouls - scalping their conquered foes as was the savage custom of the country.

[‡] **Marguerite St-Denis dit Paquette** daughter of André Paquette and Lizette Cree.

Now Mark: **Josette "Sarcisse"** was living with a man named **Jean-Baptiste Bruneau fils** in the 1780s and had one child with him.* Following the custom of the fur trade, Bruneau turned Josette over to **Jean-Baptiste Dumont** in 1794. Their first child was born in 1795 while Jean-Baptiste Dumont was employed by the HBC at Fort Edmonton; a second child followed in 1801. Around this time Dumont went to Lower Canada for about two years, passing Josette along to another trader named **Paulette Durand** - and they had two sons; when Dumont returned he attempted to reclaim Josette; Durand refused to give her up and Dumont took her back by force. The reunion produced a third child, **Isidore Dumont père**, born in 1808; he and **LaLouise Laframboise** were the parents of **Gabriel Dumont, chef Métis**, and his six siblings - all of which were Exovedes in support of their brother *if not of Riél*. Isidore père and LaLouise were living near Fort Pitt in the Saskatchewan River Valley in 1840; but in 1848 they returned to White Horse Plains (St-François-Xavier) and for several years split their time between there and Saskatchewan. Eldest son **Isidore Dumont fils** married **Judith Parenteau** daughter of venerable Patriots Joseph Dodet Parenteau and Angèlique Godin - he was murdered by "Gentleman Joe" McKay along with Cree Headman Assiyiwin with the opening shots of the Battle of Duck Lake.

Madeleine Chalifoux dit Richard daughter of Michel Richard dit Chalifoux and Isabelle "Elizabeth" Collin married **Pascal Montour père** son of Robert Bonhomme Montour† and Sara Marie Joséphite "Josette" Spence on 30 January 144 at St-François-

* **Jean-Baptiste dit Kisikawskup Bruneau** (b. 1785) son of Jean-Baptiste Bruneau fils and Josette "Sarcisse" first married a Cree woman and had three children born between 1804 and 1808; he then, after his first wife died, remarried to Louise Montour and had two more children; he was widowed again and remarried to Suzanne Sautouse (b. 1820) at Fort des Prairie in 1842 - one daughter is known.

† **Robert Bonhomme Montour** country son of Nicholas Montour and a Prairie Indian Woman was born in 1787 - and died in 1857. **Nicholas Montour** was the son of **Andrew Montour** and **Sarah "Sally" Ainse (aka Hands/Hinds)** - and the grandson of **Elizabeth Couc** daughter of **Pierre Couc dit Lafleur** of Trois-Rivières (~1624-~1690) and **Marie Miteouamegoukoue** (~1630-1699), an Algonquine of the "Nations des Ouionontateronon" (Huron word for Weskarini Band of the Algonkin Tribe), in the area between the Ottawa and the St-Maurice rivers in Québec: (One branch of the family had become assimilated to the Indians of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia regions in the 18th century). Nicolas, an English-speaking Protestant, was a founding member of the **North-West Company**, a member of the **Beaver Club**, a bison-hunter, and also took part in public life, being elected to the assembly as member for St-Maurice - a seat he held until the dissolution of the legislature on 4 June 1800.

Robert Montour and Cuthbert Grant produced the first treaty ever signed by the Méacutetis ordering the HBC to remove all traces of colonization at the Forks, Indian Territory, Red River. This "first" treaty asserted the rights of *the Méacutetis as a free Aboriginal people* as negotiated with the White settlers by the four chiefs of the half-breeds: Cuthbert Grant, Bostonais Pangman, William Shaw and Bonhomme Montour at Red River, on 25 June 1815: James Sutherland and James White signed on behalf of the colonists of Red River. This was the culmination of the friction between the Métis and the Selkirk Settlers created by the Pemmican Proclamations during the previous year.

Andrew Montour son of Roland (Telenemut) Montour and an Iroquois woman of Seneca and/or Delaware blood was born in a Seneca village in New York. He was an interpreter for the British. **Sally Ainse** (~1728-1823) was an Oneida diplomat and fur trader. She was married to Montour when she was a teenager - age 17 yrs. **Montour abandoned her** in 1757 or 1758. The children they had were sent to live with people in Pennsylvania, with one child, Nicholas, staying with Ainse. She lived with her son Nicholas in an Oneida settlement near the Mohawk River. She received a deed for the land where Fort Stanwix was located from the Oneida. She moved to **Detroit** district after the American Revolution started, which was under British control, and started fur trading. She became a homeowner in Detroit in 1778 (and owned four *slaves*). Sally Ainse was married at least four times. In 1794 she helped with peace negotiations after the **Battle of Fallen Timbers**. She also served as a liaison for Joseph Brant and

Xavier Parish, RRS: Six of their adult children were Patriots and resisted the Dominion Invasion - *three of their sons died in the Battle of Duck Lake on 26 March 1885: Pascal fils (34), Jean-Baptiste (28), and Joseph Baptiste (20)*: The two elder sons had married daughters of Patriots Isidore Dumont *fils* and Judith Parenteau: Pascal *fils* married **Judith Dumont** - seven children are known born between 1851 to 1881, and his brother Jean-Baptiste married **Caroline Dumont** - *two children are not known...* Thus, all of the men killed at Duck Lake on 26 March 1885 were closely related: three brothers, their father-in-law, and a cousin. Madeleine Chalifoux *dit* Richard, a widow, is identified in the 31 March 1901 NWT Census as living - age 89 years - with her son Bernard in Duck Lake, NWT (SK).

The two sons of **Josette "Sarcisse"** and her third husband **Paulette Durand**: **Paul Durand dit Dumont** and **Paul Napes Durand dit Dumont**, which were both born in 1796 - *and may have been twins* - were both married to Native women: Paul Durand Dumont first married **Kewtchit**, a Cree woman - they were the parents of both **Alexis Durand** who married **Marie Blandion ou Piché** *daughter of Baptiste Ka-koe-tis-taw Piché and Rosalie Wabiska Blandion* in 1871, and **Isabelle Durand** who married **Pierre Cardinal dit Tiblay** *son of Joseph Soldat Cardinal and Rose, a Cree woman*. Both Paul Durand *dit* Dumont and Paul Napes Durand *dit* Dumont had married **Marie Ahs-Ke-Kum-um-ahtaht** *daughter of Ah Ke Kah Mu Ah Taht and Marie Petit Chasseur* and sired children: **Élizabeth Isabelle Dumont dit Durand** *daughter of Paul Napes Durand dit Dumont and Marie Ahs-Ke-Kum-um-ahtaht* was a Patriot who resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885; she married another Patriot named **Basil Lafond** *son of Amable Audet La Point and Marie Racette*; **Jean-Baptiste Lafond père** *brother of Basil Lafond* and his wife **Thérèse Arcand** *daughter of Joseph Arcand and Marie Vestro dit Jeannot* were also Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion. Patriot **Capt. (Jean)-Baptiste "Tchehasaso" Lafond, Chief of the Muskeg Lake Band** (1900-1914) *son of Jean-Baptiste Lafond père and Thérèse Arcand* was married twice - firstly, he married Julie Amiot, but he was married to **Josette Meutekumah (Achibuk)** at the time of the Resistance - and they were Patriots which resisted the invading Canadian government. Thérèse Arcand's half-sister **Adelaide Kesewetin "Catherine" Arcand** was married to **Pierre-Narcisse-Joseph Cayen dit Boudreau** - they were the parents of **Chief of the Métis Alexandre "Kee-too-way-how" ("Sounding with Flying Wings") Cayen dit Boudreau** - *infer* - who played a prominent role during the Resistance of 1885 in which he participated in every battle, he was Gabriel Dumont's envoy to the Assiniboine, submitted the declaration of surrender of Pitikwahanapiwiyn to General Middleton, and was captured and sentenced to a seven year prison term for his participation in the 1885 Rebellion.

Pierre Cardinal dit Tiblay was a son of **Joseph Soldat Cardinal** ^{*} *son of Joseph Cardinal* [†] and **Marie-Amable Rimbault or Imbault**: Pierre Cardinal first married **Isabelle Durand** *daughter of Paul Durand Dumont and Kewtchit, a Cree woman*; he was next

the British. In 1787, Ainse sold her property in Detroit and began living on land she acquired in 1783 in Chatham, Ontario. When the British Crown acquired the land from the Ojibwe in the McKee Purchase in 1790, they refused to acknowledge *that* Ainse was the rightful owner of the land despite seven chiefs of the Ojibwe signing a confirmation that she owned the property. Eventually Ainse was forced to leave her property and moved to Amherstburg, Ontario, where she died in 1823.

^{*} **Joseph Soldat Cardinal** accompanied Alexandre Mackenzie on his voyage to the Pacific coast in 1793.

[†] **Joseph Cardinal** *son of Francois Cardinal and Marie Joséphite Meloche*.

married to Catherine P-Ka Koosor Sakapwan *of White Fish Lake*. His father Joseph Soldat Cardinal was married four times: He first married **a Cree woman named Rose Grise** - she was mother of Pierre Cardinal *dit Tiblay*; his second wife was *Joséphite Daigneau*; his third wife was **Louise Lizette Frobisher** *daughter of Joseph Frobisher* and Charlotte Joubert* - he married her according to the custom of the country before 1789; and his fourth wife was Isabelle Capot Vert ("*green hood*") *daughter of Masko Meh Capot Vert and Isabelle Cardinal*: Isabelle Capot Vert was born in 1829 in the Athabasca District, NWT. Now then, **Joséphite Suzette/Lizette Cardinal** *daughter of Joseph Soldat Cardinal and his third wife Louise Frobisher* married **Joseph Antoine Ladouceur dit Desjarlais** - and their son, **Chief François Pe-ya-isis Desjarlais**, first married Euphrosine Auger *daughter of Antoine Auger and his first wife Marie-Madeleine Klyne dit Nippissing...* Both Chief Pe-ya-isis and his second wife **Marie Cardinal dit Fleury** *daughter of Wappi-mosh-osnos Cardinal and Fleury* were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion, although, their adult children are not mentioned among the Resistance Activists! Yet, the orphaned children of Chief Pe-ya-isis' first marriage to Euphrosine Auger *daughter of Antoine Augustin dit Baptiste Auger and Marie Nippissing* have been included in the Children of the Resistance.

Exovede Councilor **Jean-Baptiste Parenteau** *son of venerable Patriots Joseph Dodet Parenteau and Angèlique Godon - and a brother of Isidore Wabash Parenteau* married **Marie-Pelagie Dumont** *daughter of Patriot Isidore "Ekapow" Dumond dit Dumont père and LaLouise Laframboise (deceased) - and a sister of Gabriel Dumont,*

* **Joseph Frobisher** *son of Joseph Frobisher and Rachel Hargreave* was born on 15 April 1740 at Halifax, Yorkshire, England. After coming to Montréal he engaged in the fur-trade, and reached the Saskatchewan River in 1773. In the winter of 1773-74 he wintered on the south side of Cumberland Lake, in 1774-75 at Frog Portage, and in 1775-76 at Beaver Lake. In 1776, together with Alexander Henry, he returned to Montréal. He married Charlotte Joubert *daughter of Jean-Baptiste Joubert And Charlotte Larcheveque*. He was a member for Montréal East in the first legislature of Lower Canada. Joseph Frobisher died in Montreal on 12 September 1810 - age 70 yrs.

Joseph's brother **Benjamin Frobisher** *son of Joseph Frobisher and Rachel Hargreave* was born in 1742 in Yorkshire, England. And their brother **Thomas Frobisher** *son of Joseph Frobisher and Rachel Hargreave* was born in 1744 in Yorkshire, England. They all came to Canada together about 1769 and engaged in the fur trade around Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes with Scotchman **Richard Dobie** who came to Canada in 1772, and who became "the principal merchant and inhabitant of Montréal." Eldest brother Joseph Frobisher made an attempt to pass beyond **Grand Portage** in 1769, but was turned back by the Natives. Youngest brother Thomas was on the Saskatchewan River in 1773 and on the Athabasca River in 1774; and in 1776 he founded the first post at Isle a la Crosse - *located in the boreal forest of north-west Saskatchewan*: Though a good man in the bush, he apparently lacked the business capacity of his brothers. Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher joined **Simon McTavish** in forming the "**North-West Company**" in the winter of 1783-84. Joseph Frobisher was the first to penetrate the great North-West as far as the Churchill River. Benjamin Frobisher, who died in 1787, made his way still farther west, being the first to reach Isle a la Croix. At the time of Benjamin's death, the North-West was beginning to be the most important region in the fur trade and a time when the North-West Company was on the point of having almost total control of the area's trade: Benjamin Frobisher was one of the seventeen original founding members of the **Beaver Club**. On the death of his brother Benjamin in 1787, Joseph joined forces with Simon McTavish, to form McTavish, Frobisher and Co., which was for many years the virtual directorate of the North-West Company. Joseph represented the East Ward of Montréal in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1792 to 1796. In 1798, Joseph Frobisher retired from active commercial life: He was an Englishman and a prominent member of the "Protestant congregation of Montreal" and he died in Montreal on 12 September 1810.

chef Métis - she was among the heroines of the Resistance. Baptiste Parenteau was a plains buffalo hunter who wintered at li Coulée des Tourond's; the family settled at St-Laurent. **Marie-Pelagie Parenteau** daughter of Baptiste Parenteau and Pelagie Dumont married Exovede martyr **Damase Carrière** son of Élie Carrière and Elmiere Landry who, after the Fall of Batoché, had his leg broken by the Canadian soldiers, a cord tied around his neck, and was dragged thus by a horse until dead! I consider this a war crime. Also dragged thus by a horse was **Donald Daniel Ross**¹ - martyr - son of Hugh Louis Ross* and Sarah Sally Short - he married **Catherine Hénault dit Delorme** daughter of Urbaine Hénault Delorme Sr. and Madeleine Vivier: Ross was a member of Riel's 16 man Exovedate Council; he was one of the leaders who rescued the men trapped at li Coulée des Tourond's; and, after shooting *Capt. French*, he was fatally shot, then bayoneted by French's Scouts, who tied a cord around his neck and so dragged him by a horse, and thusly died a martyr's death - I consider this, too, a war crime!

Joseph Delorme son of Urbaine Hénault Delorme Sr.[†] and Madeleine Vivier, who served on the court martial that condemned Orangeman *Thomas Scott* to death in 1870, married **Lizette "Liza" McLeod** (b. November 1854) daughter of Joseph McLeod

* **Hugh Louis Ross** was born in Scotland in 1793; on 29 December 1829 he married **Sarah Sally Short** (1795-1860) daughter of James Short and Elizabeth (Betsy) Saulteaux - grandson of Thomas Short and Jean Gunn of Scotland. **James Short** was born on 10 July 1767 in the Orkney Islands, Scotland; Betsy Saulteaux was born about 1783 - and she died on 2 April 1863. **Donald Daniel Ross**, eldest of their fourteen children, was born in August 1822: He was a participant in the **Battle of Grand Côtéau** on 15/16 July 1851 on Sioux lands at Grand Côtéau, just south of the big bend of the *Souris River*.

† **Urbaine Hénault Delorme père** son of François Enos dit Delorme (b. 1767) and Madeleine (Charlotte) de Sauteuse (Ojibwe) (b. 1771) was born ~1802 on the Western Plains, near Headingly, RRS. At age four, Urbaine was taken along with his sister Seraphie by his father to Berthierville, Québec. Urbaine lived there with his aunts until age seventeen; his father came to Montréal in 1717, and Urbaine returned to Red River in a canoe which was sent twice a year to bring the mail west. The canoe was manned by thirteen Iroquois under the command of a clerk named Jasson. When Urbaine arrived at Fort Douglas, he was shown to a tent where his mother was - they did not understand each other as he spoke only French and had to use an interpreter to communicate; realizing who he was she cried out: "Mounia Ouinon - the Man from Montréal." Urbaine proved him a good hunter. Urbaine Delorme was first married to Marie-Anne Madeleine Vivier (b. 1815) daughter of Alexis Vivier père and Marie-Anne Assiniboine - and they had thirteen children.

Urbaine Delorme and his family can be found in the censuses of the Red River Settlement between 1830 and 1843 in the village of Grantown. Between 1833 and 1843, he increased his cultivated land from nine to twelve acres and had as many as ten carts. He was a buffalo-robe trader who greatly contributed to *Guillaume Sayer's acquittal* in 1849 and to the declaration of free trade on the Red River. He lived in the western section of Grantown or White Horse Plain, near the Catholic mission of St-François-Xavier. He was considered to be the *Chief of the prairies*, and presided over the great buffalo hunts organized annually in the region: He was chosen **Captain of the Buffalo Hunt** for 25 consecutive years: The camps could number upwards of 500 carts. The Sioux feared him. Delorme was attacked one day by one of their most valiant chiefs, and he laid him out dead at his feet: All the Indians considered him to be a great warrior from then on. On 16 October 1850, he was named a district judge for White Horse Plain together with Pascal Breland and Joseph Guibeau. He was still living in this locality during the 1870 census of the Red River.

Urbaine was next married to **Marie Blandion ou Piché** daughter of Baptiste Ka-koe-tis-taw Piché and Rosalie Wabiska Blandion on 23 August 1877 - they had two daughters born in 1877 and 1879. Urbaine died 18 August 1886 - and is buried on the 20th at St-François-Xavier, (MB). (Marie Piché had been in 1871 first married to **Alexis Durand** son of Paul Durand Dumont and Kewtchit Cree - see *supra*.)

(~1805-1860) and *Lisette Marchand dit Lapierre* (b. 1830).^{*} Lizette "Liza" McLeod next married Michel Quesnelle after 1885: Five children from the first marriage with Delorme are known born between 1876 and 1885: One child of the second marriage to Quesnelle is known born after 1886. Joseph Delorme and **Patrice Tourond** served as principal lieutenants to Gabriel Dumont during the 1885 Resistance. Joseph was captured by the English at Batoché and severely wounded, being shot through the thigh so that he lost both testicles - he was crippled for life. This, too, is **a war crime!**

Norbert "Mankachee" Hénault dit Delorme another son of *Urbaine Hénault Delorme Sr. and Madeleine Vivier* was a member of Riel's 16 man Exovedate Council at Batoché in 1885; his St-Laurent home served as military headquarters; he was sent to Battleford to enlist the help of the Natives there - he and **Chief Kamiokisihkwew (Fine Day)** took some prisoners at Bresaylor Settlement. He led the Métis fighters during the **Battle at Cut Knife Hill**. Norbert Hénault dit Delorme was married four times *in all*: He and his third wife, **Charlotte Gervais** daughter of *Alexis Gervais and Madeleine Fagnant* - *infer* - hunted buffalo on the plains for many years; their son **William John**

^{*} **Lisette Marchand dit Lapierre** daughter of *Antoine Marchand dit Lapierre and Louise (Lizette) Joséphite Maskegonne* was born on 15 October 1830 in the North-West Territories; she was married three times: she first married **Jean-Baptiste Malaterre** son of *Jean-Baptiste Malaterre and Angélique Adams* on 5 February 1850 at St-François-Xavier, RRS; she next married **Joseph McLeod** on 24 April 1854 at St-François-Xavier, RRS; she finally married a farmer named James Treston son of *Hubert Treston and Rose* on 30 January 1861 at St-François-Xavier, RRS. **Antoine Marchand dit Lapierre** was the son of *Pierre Marsan dit Lapierre and Madeleine Louise Charron dit Ducharme*. **Louise (Lizette) Joséphite Maskegonne** was daughter of *Misaple and Mazakamegonne* - *probably Swampy Cree*. Antoine Marchand dit Lapierre first married Louise (Lizette) Joséphite Maskegonne according to the custom of the country before 1820; he next married Betsy Crise widow of Paul Hus dit Paul: Paul Hus dit Paul next married Marguerite Lavallée daughter of *Ignace Lavallée and Joséphite Cree*.

Jean-Baptiste Malaterre son of *Jean-Baptiste Malaterre and Angélique Adams* first married Thérèse Comtois daughter of *Jean-Baptiste Comtois and Angélique Vallée* in 1839 at St-François-Xavier, RRS - and they had three children: Thérèse died after giving birth to her third child in January 1846: He next married Louise Marchand dit Lapierre daughter of *Antoine Marchand dit Lapierre and Louise (Lizette) Joséphite Maskegonne*. Jean-Baptiste Malaterre was killed in the Battle of Grand Côtéau on 13 July 1851 - and is reputedly buried there-at the site of the battle *or otherwise on the Sheyenne River*. Malaterre's youngest sister **Marie Eulalie Malaterre** married **Jean-Baptiste Belhumeur** son of *Jean-Baptiste Belhumeur and Angélique Adams* - and their daughter **Marie Belhumeur dit Monet** was the wife of **Louis "David" Riél**. Malaterre's youngest brother **Louis Malaterre** married Euphrosine La Pierre daughter of *Antoine Marchand dit Lapierre and Louise (Lizette) Joséphite Maskegonne*: **Euphrosine Marchand dit Lapierre** had been found out on the prairie by Louis Malaterre, he carried mail for the Hudson' Bay Company. A small party had all been killed by the Sioux, prior to the attack the girl had been hidden by her people. Long after the Sioux had gone, hunger and thirst drove her from hiding. She stayed around the site surviving on rainwater and the carcass of one of the buffalo that had been killed before the attack by the Sioux. She was said to be taken by Louis Malaterre to the Gray Nuns in Saint Anthony Falls which later became St-Paul, Minnesota, there to be raised and taught by said nuns, he would go to see her through the years and when she was older they were married.

Louis' eldest brother **Joseph Malaterre** son of *Jean-Baptiste Malaterre and Angélique Adams* married **Marie Vivier** daughter of *Alexis Vivier père and Marie-Anne Assiniboine* - and their son **Louis Malaterre** married **Julie Cris Robertson or Robson**: Louis and Julie were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion. **Isabelle Malaterre** daughter of *Jean-Baptiste Malaterre and Angélique Adams* married **Gabriel Poitras père** son of *André Poitras and Marguerite Grant* married **Isabelle Malaterre** daughter of *Jean-Baptiste Malaterre and Angélique Adams* - their daughter **Isabelle Poitras** married **Modeste McGillis** son of *Alexander Jerome dit Giroux dit McGillis and Marguerite Mindemoyea ("Old Woman") Potino Bottineau* - and seven children are known born before 1867 and 1886: Modeste and Isabelle were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion.

Delorme first married *Adelaide Cayen dit Boudreau*^{*} daughter of Patriots *Alexandré Cayen dit Boudreau* and *Marie McGillis*; he next married **Joséphite Desjarlais** daughter of *Jean-Baptiste Desjarlais*[†] and *Joséphite "Suzette" Fleury* - and five children are known.

Rose Delorme daughter of *Urbaine Hénault Delorme père* and *Madeleine Vivier* married **John Pritchard** son of *William Pritchard* and *Marie Fleury*: *William Pritchard's* father was *John Pritchard*[‡] and his mother *Marie* was a Native from Red River Region.

William Pritchard moved with his parents to Rocky Mountain House, NWT (AB), in the late 1700's. **Marie Fleury** married William either in Red River or Rocky Mountain House: They had a son John born in Rocky Mountain House. As a young man, John Pritchard worked in the offices of free trader **Urbaine Delorme** - and it was his daughter Rose which he wed in 1863. Pritchard was employed at the HBC offices at Rocky Mountain House, Fort Carlton, and Fort Edmonton. Pritchard was fluent in English, French, and in Cree, and several other aboriginal languages. In the early 1880's he sought employment with the Indian Department, and moved his family to Frog Lake in 1884, where he was employed by the department as an interpreter for subagent **Thomas Truman Quinn**.[§] Quinn's parents were killed during the *1862 Sioux Uprising in Minnesota*.^{**}

^{*} In *Families of the 1885 Resistance*, 2009, Barkwell erroneously lists *Adelaide Cayen dit Boudreau* as William John Delorme's wife during events of 1885.

[†] **Jean-Baptiste Desjarlais** was son of *François Desjarlais* and *Marie (Sauvage) Saulteaux*.

[‡] **John Pritchard** came to Canada in 1801 as a clerk for the XY Company at Red River and later worked for the North-West Company but left their employ to join the *Selkirk Settlers*; later he became involved in the bitter rivalry of the fur trade. He was present at the *Massacre of Seven Oaks* and taken prisoner by the Métis.

[§] **Thomas Truman Quinn**, a thorough frontiersman, was married to a woman of Chief Mistahi-maskwa's (Big Bear, Gros Ours) band named *Owl Sitting* (aka Jane Quinn after her marriage). Now, despite having a Cree wife, Quinn, did not much like Indians - he was inflexible, lacked tact, and had an explosive temper. **John Delaney** was another which did not much like the Indians. And there were many other instances of the casual cruelty of the White people in general at Frog Lake, expressing their disdain and contempt for the Natives, and taking merriment at the sight of their human misery.

Quinn was shot in the head by Cree **War Chief Kapapamahchakwew (Wandering Spirit)**. Charles Gouin (Indian Agency carpenter - a Métis), John Delaney, John Gowanlock, Father Alélarde Fafard, Father Félix Marchand (visiting from Onion Lake), John Williscraft (Fafard's lay assistant), George Dill, and William Gilchrist (Gowanlock's clerk), all met the same fate in the Massacre at Frog Lake. Terrified and distraught, the widows **Theresa Mary (née Johnson) Gowanlock** and **Theresa (née Fulford) Delaney** were unceremoniously pulled from their dead husbands and taken to the teepee of **Oo-nee-pow-o-hay-oos** who spoke for them - they were the only White women from eastern Canada in the village of Frog Lake. Mistahi-maskwa set a tent aside for the women, and ordered John Pritchard and another Métis interpreter named "Budreau" to watch over them. Pritchard and **Adolphus Nolin** cleverly outwitted the Cree and purchased Mrs. Delaney from her captors; Louis Goulet and Pierre Blondin played a role in securing the safety of Mrs. Gowanlock, but Blondin was interested in acquiring Mrs. Gowanlock for his own sinister purposes.

See The Frog Lake Massacre

^{**} The **Dakota War of 1862 aka the Sioux Uprising**, was an armed conflict between the United States and several bands of the eastern Sioux (Dakota). It began on 17 August 1862 along the Minnesota River in southwest Minnesota. Throughout the late 1850s, treaty violations by the United States and late or unfair annuity payments by Indian agents caused *increasing hunger and hardship among the Dakota*. On 17 August 1862, while on a hunting expedition, a Dakota hunting party of four killed five settlers. That night a council of Dakota decided to attack settlements throughout the Minnesota River valley to try to

Louis Fleury first married **Joséphite Belly** daughter of St-François-Xavier and Big Belly - one son named **Antoine Fleury** was born in 1825 and married **Elizabeth "Betsy" Wilkie** daughter of Jean-Baptiste Wilkie and Amable Azure - sister of Madeleine Wilkie married to Gabriel Dumont, chef Métis, and Agathé Wilkie married to Capt. Patrice Joseph Fleury.* Louis Fleury next married **Joséphite Vandal** daughter of Antoine Belly and a Gros Ventre Woman† - among their several children were Marie Fleury and her sister Joséphite "Suzette" Fleury and their brother Capt. Patrice Joseph Fleury.

Madeleine Angèlique Fagnant dit Faillant daughter of Francois Fagnant and Charlotte Falardeau - grand-daughter of French-Canadienne Raphael Fagnant and a Cree Woman married **Alexis Gervais** son of Jean-Baptiste Gervais and Madeleine Bonneau dit Paul - grand-daughter of Jean-Baptiste Bonneau‡ and Louise Saulteaux -

drive whites out of the area. There has never been an official report on the number of settlers killed, although figures as high as 800 have been cited. Over the next several months, continued battles pitting the Dakota against settlers and later, the United States Army, ended with the surrender of most of the Dakota bands

In early December, 306 Sioux prisoners were convicted of *murder and rape* by military tribunals and sentenced to death. Some trials lasted less than five minutes. No one explained the proceedings to the defendants, nor were the Sioux represented by a defense in court. **President Abraham Lincoln** personally reviewed the trial records to distinguish between those who had engaged in warfare against the United States, as opposed to those who had committed crimes of rape and murder against civilians. There were actually 300 sentenced to death, but Lincoln decided that the number was too high, so he changed it to 39, but one of the 39 condemned prisoners was granted a reprieve, and the Army executed the 38 remaining prisoners by hanging on 26 December 1862, in Mankato, Minnesota. It remains the *largest mass execution in American history*.

* **Capt. Patrice Joseph Fleury** also married **Justine Montour** daughter of Patriots Abraham Montour and Marie Page. Justine's sister **Marie Montam Montour** daughter of Patriots Abraham Montour and Marie Page was married to **Gregoire Falcon** son of Pierre Falcon and Marie-Louise Leveille. Buffalo hunter **Abraham Montour** was the country son of Robert Bonhomme Montour and Joséphite Spence: Abraham Montour and André Nault fils were charged with treason-felony for their part in the tragedy of Frog Lake and events at Frenchman's Butte, however, the case was later dropped. **Marie Page** was daughter of unknown...

† Ancestry.com has Antoine Belly married to a Creek Indian Woman. Note: The Poarch Creek Indians are descendants of a segment of the original Creek Nation, which once covered almost all of Alabama and Georgia. Unlike many eastern Indian tribes, the Poarch Creeks were not removed from their tribal lands and have lived together for almost 200 years in and around the reservation in Poarch, Alabama. It is more likely that Josephite's mother was a woman of the Gros Ventre.

‡ **Jean-Baptiste Bonneau** (1752 - 1842) son of Charles Bonneau and Geneviève Charlotte Dudevoir was born on 15 April 1758 at Vincennes, Indiana (USA); he first married **Marie-Louise Pacanne ou Palonne** (b. 1760) daughter of Chief Pacanne of the Miamis P'Koum-Kwa on 6 November 1786: she died before 1820 at St-François-Xavier, RRS; he next married Louise Saulteaux...; he died on 26 May 1842.

Pacanne (~1737-1816) was son of The Turtle (Aquenackqua), and the brother of the Miami War Chief Little Turtle and their sister Tacumwah ("Parakeet"), who was the mother of **Chief Jean Baptiste Richardville aka** Pinšiwā (meaning Wildcat, also spelled Peshewa) - the last *akima* (civil chief) of the Miami people. Tacumwah married Antoine Joseph Drouet de la Richerville, son of a French nobleman who was serving as a lieutenant in the French garrison at Fort St-Phillipe, later Fort Miamis. Richerville later left the area and became a fur trader in Canada.

Their family owned and controlled **the Long Portage**, an eight-mile strip of land between the Maumee and Wabash Rivers used by traders traveling between Canada and Louisiana. As such, they

they were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885. Her husband, brother-in-law Bazile Gervais, her brother Cuthbert Fagnant, and three sons were all *also* Patriots which resisted the Canadian government; and six of their daughters were married to Resistance fighters, too. **Bazile Gervais** married **Françoise Ledoux** *daughter of Jean-Baptiste Ledoux and Jean-Baptiste Lacouture* ~1841 - their children were Patriots which resisted the Canadian Dominion. Bison-hunter **Cuthbert (Corbette) Fagnant dit Lafontaine** - *son of François Fagnan and Charlotte Falardeau* married **Isabelle McGillis dit Giroux** *daughter of Alexander McGillis dit Giroux and Marguerite Mindemoyea Potino Bottineau*. Fagnant fought alongside Edouard and Gabriel Dumont at *the last stand by Ambroise Champagne's house*...; his sons Patrice, Charles, and Cuthbert, also fought at Batoché. Cuthbert's sister **Adele Fagnant dit Lafontaine** *daughter of François Fagnan and Charlotte Falardeau* married **Capt. Daniel Gariépy** *son of Pierre Gariépy and Marie-Therese Rose Grant* - also Patriots! **Pierre Gariépy** - *as previously mentioned*- was a member of Louis Riel's Exovedate Council and was sentenced to three years hard labor in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary for his part in the 1885 Rebellion at Batoché. **Marie-Therese Rose Grant** was the daughter of Warden of the Plains **Cuthbert James Grant*** and his fourth wife **Marie-Marguerite McGillis**

were one of the most influential families of **Kekionga**, the Miami village at Fort Wayne: Kekionga *aka* Kiskakon or **Pacanne's Village**, was the capital of the Miami tribe, it was located at the confluence of the Saint Joseph, Saint Mary's and Maumee rivers on the western edge of the Great Black Swamp in present-day Indiana. During the American Revolution, Richardville seems to have favored the Crown, for his stepfather Beaubien served as a British agent among the Miamis. After the American Revolution, Pacanne worked as an emissary between the new United States and the Miami Confederacy. Pacanne died in 1816 and was succeeded by his nephew, **Chief Jean Baptiste Richardville**, a fur trader who controlled the important Long Portage connecting the Maumee River to the Little River. He was well educated, and learned to speak Miami, an Algonquian language; Iroquois, French, and English. He gained his status in the tribe from his mother's people, as it had a matrilineal system. As an adult, Peshewa later refused to speak white-European languages or wear European-style clothing. By his death in 1841 he was considered the wealthiest man in Indiana. Chief Richardville died in 1841, and Chief La Fontaine became the new principal chief of the Miami.

François La Fontaine, or Topeah (Miami: "*frost on leaves*") (1810 – 1847) was the last principal chief of the unified Miami tribe, and oversaw the split into the Western and Eastern Miami tribes. La Fontaine's grandfather, Peter LaFontaine, was a French trader from Fort Detroit who came to Kekionga in 1776. He arrived with Charles Beaubien, and both men married Miami women and declared their loyalty to the Miami. In 1828, at age 18, La Fontaine became the chief of his Miami village. The same year, he married Catherine, the daughter of Chief Jean Baptiste Richardville.

Now then, French Canadian trader **Charles Jean-Baptiste Cuillerier dit Beaubien** (b. 8 Aug 1748 at Fort Detroit - d. 4 July 1794 at Fort Wayne) *son of Jean-Baptiste Cuillerier dit Beaubien and Marie Anne Lootman dit Barrois* married Tacumwah after a bitter divorce in 1774 from her husband, Antoine Joseph Drouet de la Richerville, a trade rival. The cause of the divorce was control of the profitable eight-mile the Long Portage between the Maumee and Wabash Rivers that connected the Great Lakes and Canada to the Mississippi River. The portage belonged to Tacumwah's family, but had recently been taken over by the brothers Alexander and Francis Maisonville, whom Richerville supported. When arguments turned to physical abuse, Tacumwah moved in with Beaubien, and he sided with her family in the court proceedings at Fort Detroit. Tacumwah not only retained all her property from the divorce, but British oversight of the portage was taken from the Maisonville brothers and given to Beaubien. Little is known about Beaubien after the American Revolution.

* The Warden of the Plains **Cuthbert James Grant** was the second son of Cuthbert Grant, a Scottish trader and partner of the North-West Company, and a mother of aboriginal blood. After his father's death in 1799 he was taken to Montréal where he was baptized in the St-Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church on 12 October 1801. He was probably sent to Scotland to be educated. In 1812 he returned to the West with

daughter of *Sieur Angus dit Giroux McGillis* and *Marguerite "Notinakaban" Vent-de-Bout*, a Fort William Ojibwe/Sauteuse. **Alexander McGillis dit Giroux** son of *Sieur Angus dit Giroux McGillis* and *Marguerite "Notinakaban" Vent-de-Bout* married **Marguerite Mindemoyea ("Old Woman") Potino Bottineau** daughter of *Charles Joseph Bottineau* and his first wife *Martha Techomehgood dit Boisclair*, an Assiniboine of the Kinistino Tribe of the Hair Hills - the daughter of Sioux and Ojibwe parents. *Charles Joseph Bottineau* also married *Margaret Ah-dick Songab** ("Clear Sky Woman") of the Reindeer, or Ah-dik Clan of the Red Lake Tribe, a full-blood Chippewa Indian.

Several daughters of *Alexander McGillis dit Giroux* and *Marguerite Mindemoyea Potino Bottineau* married Resistance fighters: *Isabelle McGillis* married *Cuthbert Fagnant*, as mentioned; **Hélène McGillis** married **Ignace Zenon "Betillet" Poitras père** - several of their children were Resistance fighters; **Marie McGillis** married **Alexandré "Kee-too-way-how" ("Sounding with Flying Wings") Cayen dit Boudreau** son of *Pierre-Narcisse-Joseph Cayen dit Boudreau* and *Adelaide Kesewetin "Catherine" Arcand* ('Kasewetin') - see supra - red-headed Métis Chief of the Parklands or Willow Cree at

the North-West Company canoe brigade and was placed in charge of a small outpost on the Qu'Appelle River. He had four wives: *Elizabeth McKay*, 1815; *Madeleine Desmarais*, 1818; an unnamed woman; and, in 1823, he married *Marie*, oldest daughter of *Angus McGillis*: He had by these marriages at least three sons and six daughters.

The North-West Company, then engaged in the struggle with the Hudson's Bay Company, made him Captain-General of the half-breeds early in 1816. In May, *Cuthbert* and his men set out to Brandon House with the intention of destroying it. *Peter Fiddler* of Brandon House recorded the first sighting of the Métis Flag - at half-past-noon about 48 Half-Breeds, Canadians, Freeman and Indians came riding on horseback with their flag flying, "blue, about 4 feet square and a figure 8 horizontally in the middle." He was also the leader of the Bois-Brûle at the *Massacre of Seven Oaks* with Governor *Semple* and twenty of his men killed on Frog Plain on 19 June 1816: In 1817 he surrendered himself and went to Montreal to face murder charges arising from the fight but never actually went to trial - while he was gone his first wife and infant son disappeared and were never heard from again!

Grant's usefulness to the HBC had ended, and he was relieved of the office of warden of the plains. His followers, such as his son-in-law *Pascal Breland*, became leaders of the moderate Métis who held aloof from *Louis Riél* in 1870 and were opposed to *Gabriel Dumont's* activism in 1885. *Grant's* final years were relatively inactive: His decline as a leader of the Métis had undermined his usefulness to the HBC and his role was reduced to that of host to the rich travelers who began to visit the Prairies. In the late spring of 1854 he fell from his horse; he did not recover from his injuries, and he died on July 15th. On July 16th he was buried inside the church of *St-François-Xavier* which he had built at Grantown after his conversion to Roman Catholicism.

* **Margaret Machequayzaince Ah-Dick Songab** was born ~1780 - and she died in 1864-65 at St-Anthony Falls, Hennepin Co., Minnesota. Ah-dick means "reindeer." She was married three times: She was first married to **Peter Grant** - and two children are known; she next married **Charles Joseph Bottineau** - and four children are known; her third husband was *Pewahahkum Okitchita*, a full-blood Chippewa, who was born possibly near Lake Superior - and he died at St-Paul, Minnesota. *Pierre Bottineau* son of *Charles Joseph Bottineau* and *Margaret Ah-dik Songab* was born in 1812: He was well-regarded as a voyageur and trader as well as a guide: He became a prominent representative of the Métis people, many of whom lived in the Pembina and Walhalla areas; their descendants are among the people of the Turtle Mountain community.

Marie Grant daughter of *Cuthbert Grant*, the Nor'Wester, and *Margaret Machequayzaince Ah-Dick Songab* - sister of *Cuthbert Grant*, the Warden of the Plains; she was married to **Pierre Falcon the Rhymer** son of *Pierre Jean-Baptiste Divertissant dit Falcon*, a French-Canadian employee of the North-West Company, and an aboriginal mother, believed to be a Cree woman. *Pierre Falcon* entered the service of the North-West Company at the age of 15 and accompanied *Cuthbert Grant* at the *Massacre of Seven Oaks* on 19 June 1816.

Muskeg Lake; **Marguerite McGillis** married **Capt. William Fiddler** *son of George Fiddler and Nancy Black* - whose adult children were Patriots which resisted the Dominion government; and **Mathilde McGillis** married **Capt. James "Timeous (Little Dog)" Short** *son of James Short and Marie-Charlotte Gladu* - most of their children were too young too participate in the Resistance, but their daughter **Justine Short** had married **Ambroise Dumont** *père son of Patriots Jean "Petit" Dumont and Domitilde Gravelle* - and they also both resisted the Dominion. And **Modeste McGillis** *son of Alexander McGillis dit Giroux and Marguerite Mindemoyea Potino Bottineau* married **Isabelle Poitras** *daughter of Gabriel Poitras and Isabelle Malaterre - the sister of Marie Malaterre, who was Louis Riel's wife's mother! Gabriel's brother, Pierre Poitras, incidentally, was a member of Louis Riel's provisional government of 1870.*

Marie Cayen *daughter of Alexandre Cayen dit Boudreau and Marie McGillis* married Patriot **Isidore Dumont** *son of Isidore Dumont fils and Judith Parenteau*; and **Justine Cayen** *daughter of Alexandre Cayen dit Boudreau and Marie McGillis* married **Willie Edward (Billy) McKay** *son of Edward McKay and Caroline Cook* - most indubitably Dominion Sympathizers: (Two of Willie's sisters married NWMP officers: Jamima married John Henry Bray, and Emma married Peter O'Hare).

Louis Bousquet *son of Louis Bousquet and Marie Métisse* married **Elizabeth "Betsy" Fisher** *daughter of Henry Munro Fisher and Marguerite Laframboise* - and their son **Henri Bousquet** married **Marguerite Wilkie** *daughter of the famous hunting Chief Jean-Baptiste Wilkie and Amable Elise Azure*: Gabriel Dumont, *chef Métis*, was married to Madeleine Wilkie, Marguerite's sister. A widow, "Betsy" Fisher was caught up in events of the 1885 North-West Rebellion. **Elizabeth Bousquet** *daughter of Louis Bousquet and Elizabeth Betsy Fisher* married **Jean-Baptiste Boyer** *son of Jean-Baptiste Boyer and Hélène McMillan* - *infer* - they were Patriots and resisted the Dominion Invasion: Jean-Baptiste Boyer was a member of Riel's 16 man Exovedate Council; his brother, **Capt. William Boyer*** *son of Jean-Baptiste Boyer and Hélène McMillan* married **Julienne Bousquet** *daughter of Louis Bousquet and Elizabeth Betsy Fisher - sister of both Elizabeth (née Bousquet) Boyer and Henri Bousquet, as mentioned.*

Eighteen year old Patriot **Raphael Boyer** *son of Capt. William Boyer and Julienne Bousquet* married **Eliza Tourond** *daughter of Joseph Tourond (deceased in 1885) and Joséphite Paul (who was known as la Veuve Tourond).* **Joseph Tourond** *son of Joseph Tourond*† *and his first wife Charlotte Gladu* married **Joséphite Paul** *daughter*

* **Capt. William Boyer** was suspected of disloyalty and arrested by the Exovedate along with *Charles Nolin*!

† **Joseph Tourond** *son of Jacques Tournon and Marie-Louise Lecompte* was married twice: He first married Charlotte Gladu - one son is known - Joseph Tourond, *as mentioned*; Joseph Tourond's second wife was Rosalie Saguin *dit Laderoute daughter of Jean Philibert Laderoute and Marguerite Pontbriand dit Sansregret* - seven children are known, including **Hon. Jean-Baptiste Tourond** (married to Angélique Delorme *daughter of Joseph Delorme and Brigitte Plouf dit Villebrun*). Jean-Baptiste Tourond was one of Riel's councilors and had been appointed along with Jean-Baptiste Lépine to patrol the settlement Hon. Jean-Baptiste Tourond and his three brothers, Jacques, Isidore and Joseph were among Riel's group, on 11 October 1869, which stopped Col. Dennis from surveying on Métis land; he represented St-Norbert at the Convention of Forty; served on Riel's Red River Council in 1870; in 1871 he voted in favour of armed force to repulse the Fenian Invasion and was elected Second Captain of troops from La Pointe Coupée. Tourond's wife Angélique Delorme died on 21 October 1889 - and he remarried to Regina

of Jean-Baptiste Paul* and Angèlique Godon† - and ten children are known born between 1851 and 1870: The seven adult sons of Joseph Tourond were called "**li Sept Étoiles**" ("**the Seven Stars**") by Louis "David" Riél:‡ David (34), Calixte (32), Pierre (30), Patrice (28), Elzéar (27), François (24), and Charles Ménard (21) were leaders among the Patriots and resisted the Dominion Invasion - *refer to each*. Calixte and Elzéar Tourond died in the *Fall of Batoché* - they are buried in the mass grave at St-Antoine de Padoue cemetery.

Françoise Paul daughter of Paul Hus dit Paul and Marguerite Lavallée§ - sister of Jean-Baptiste Paul married **François-Xavier Dauphinais** son of Michel Genthon dit Dauphine and Victoire Ouellette** - she was his third wife. François-Xavier Dauphinais was a Franco-Métis who served as the St-François-Xavier delegate to the 1869 Convention and then became vice-president of the 1870 Provisional Government.

Marie-"Flavie" Dauphinais daughter of François-Xavier Dauphinais and Françoise Paul married **Joseph Josué Breland** son of "Le Roi de Traiteurs" ("King of the Traders") Pascal Dubois Breland and Marie-Thérèse Rose Grant - six children are known born between 1876 and 1882: twins, John and James, were born in 1880, in the Cypress Hills district: Joseph, *also*, was born (and died) in September 1880... - *so*, it is possible that John, James, and Joseph were triplets! **Clemence Dauphinais** daughter of François-Xavier Dauphinais dit Genthon and Françoise Paul married **Noel Gervais** son of Patriots Basile Gervais and Françoise Ledoux - they, too, were Patriots and resisted the

Allard daughter of Joseph Allard and Julie Langevin. Julie Langevin was daughter of Françoise Monarque - one of the ten wives of François Langevin from Laval, Québec.

* **Jean-Baptiste Paul** (b. 1794, NWT) son of Paul Hus dit Paul and Marguerite Lavallée - brother of Madeleine and Françoise Paul - *infer*. Jean-Baptiste Paul was married a second time to Adelaide Peloquin daughter of François Peloquin and Théotiste Cartier. **François Peloquin** son of Emmanuel Peloquin and Marguerite Lavallée married **Théotiste Cartier** daughter of Louis Cartier and **Joséphite Hus dit Millet**.

† **Angèlique Godon** (b. 1805, NWT) daughter of Pierre Godon and Suzanne Sioux.

‡ **li Sept Étoiles** ("**the Seven Stars**"): Riél was much fixated upon Madame Tourond's sons, referring to these fine young men oftentimes as a vision he had had of "Seven Stars shining with extraordinary brilliancy around his head."

§ **Marguerite Lavallée** (1806-1847) daughter of Ignace Lavallée and his third country wife Joséphite Cree. Note: Ignace Lavallée son of Michel Lavallée and **Joséphite Hus dit Millet** first married Louise Crise; he next married Marguerite Saulteaux - one child is known; he finally married his third wife Joséphite Cree who was mother of Marguerite Lavallée. Marguerite Lavallée married **Paul Hus dit Paul** son of Ignace Hus dit Paul and Marie-Françoise Fafard - three of their children are of interest: Madeleine, Françoise, and Jean-Baptiste Paul - *see supra*. **Madeleine Paul** first married **Magnus Bernard Birston** son of William Birston (Scottish) and Angèlique Marchand dit Bercier - one child is known; she next married Patriot **Joseph Ouellette III** son of venerable Patriots Joseph "José" Ouellette, martyr, and Thérèse "Thirse" Elizabeth Houle - one daughter, Elsie, was born in 1851 but nothing more is known of her. Magnus Bernard Birston, one of the leaders of the "English Plains Buffalo Hunt" along with William Hallett, had been appointed to the Council of Assiniboia and was the St-Paul delegate to the Convention of Forty.

Hillyard Mitchell left Birston in charge of his store in Duck Lake before the battle there; Birston may have looted and burnt it down... but there is little evidence. He was tried for treason-felony at Regina on 10 October 1885, but was released with a warning. Ten children of Joseph Ouellette III are known born between 1845 and 1870: He had to be conscripted to fight at Batoché.

** **Victoire Ouellette** was the daughter of Joseph Ouellette and Angèlique Indian - and sister of venerable Joseph "Jose" Ouellette - Exovede martyr - *see supra*.

Dominion - two children are known born in 1883 and 1884. *Their brother Casmir Dauphinais son of François-Xavier Dauphinais dit Genthon and Françoise Paul married Marie Breland daughter of Pascal Dubois Breland and Marie-Thérèse Rose Grant.*

Patriot **Capt. Bernard Paul** son of Jean-Baptiste Paul and Angèlique Godon - brother of Joséphte Paul was married twice: he first married **Marie Gervais** daughter of Patriots Bazile Gervais and Françoise Ledoux - she, too, was a Patriot and resisted the Canadian intrusion - two daughters are known; he next married Marguerite Trottier daughter of Patriots Joseph Trottier* and Thérèse Vallée dit Laplante - grand-daughter of Antoine Vallée - one daughter is known...

Louise Gervais daughter of Patriots Bazile Gervais and Françoise Ledoux - sister of Marie Gervais married **Capt. Calixte Lafontaine** son of Calixte/Caliscoe Pelgare dit Lafontaine and Charlotte Adam - four children are known born between 1877 and 1882. Capt. Calixte and **Capt. Philippe Elzéar Gariépy** went into Montana in 1884 and accompanied the Dumont party on their way for Riel part way... : (He was a Riel supporter but not a member of the Exovedate!) Philippe Elzéar Gariépy was a member of the Exovedate and Captain of one of the Métis dizaines; he fought at Duck Lake, li Coulée des Tourond's, and is mentioned in the last stand in the graveyard trenches with Capt. Edouard Dumont, the brothers Pierre "Mac" and Louis Philippe Lavallée, Elzéar Parisien, and an unknown Cree warrior.

Clemence Boyer daughter of Jean-Baptiste Boyer and Hélène McMillan - grand-daughter of James McMillan† and Marie Letendré. Clemence Boyer was married three times: she first married Emile Cournoyer - one child, Armand Cournoyer, was born of this union: They separated, and each remarried: Clemence next married Augustin Léon Deneubourg, a Belgian, but he abandoned her and her son, returning to Belgium. Clemence then married **Jean-Baptiste Gervais** (b. 1847) son of Patriots Bazile Gervais and Françoise Ledoux - brother of Marie and Louise Gervais. Jean-Baptiste and Clemence (née Boyer) Gervais were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885.

St-Pierre Gervais son of Patriots Bazile Gervais and Françoise Ledoux - brother of Marie, Louise, and Jean-Baptiste Gervais married Julienne Letendré dit Batoché daughter of Patriots André "Petchis" Letendré and Catherine Godon. **André "Petchis"**

* **Joseph Trottier père** son of Andre Trottier and Marguerite St-Denis dit Paquette married **Thérèse Vallée dit Laplante** daughter of Antoine Vallée. Joseph Trottier père fought and died at the Fall of Batoché.

† **James McMillan** son of Allan McMillan and Margaret Cameron - grand-son of Ewan Mor Mcmillan and Jane Mcmillan was first married to Joséphte Belisle daughter of Belisle and a Native woman named Joséphte (who was first married to Joseph Delorme). **Pierre Delorme** son of Joseph Delorme and Joséphte married **Adelaide Beauchemin** daughter of André Millet dit Beauchemin and Madeleine Ducharme. **André Millet dit Beauchemin** (of Yamaska, Québec) - infer - son of Antoine Millet dit Beauchemin and Marie-Joseph Lavallée was a blacksmith reputed to have built **the first Red River carts**. Hon. André Millet dit Beauchemin son of André Millet dit Beauchemin and Madeleine Ducharme - brother of Adelaide Beauchemin was a Métis politician and served on Riel's 1869 Métis National Committee Provisional Government: The first provisional government at Red River consisted of a Council of Twelve with John Bruce as President, and Louis Riel as Secretary and also commander of the insurgent forces. Hon. André Millet dit Beauchemin married Geneviève Delorme daughter of Joseph Esnault dit Delorme and Brigitte Villebrun.

Letendré son of *Louison Letendré dit Batoché* * and *Marie Julie Hallett* was killed near his brother Xavier's store during the last day of fighting at Batoché, on 12 May 1885, and he was buried at St-Antoine de Padoue Cemetery in Batoché two days later. Louis Godon had four wives: *Isabelle Macdonald daughter of Mcdonald and Magdeleine Roy* was one of Louis Godon's four wives, and **Catherine Godon** was their daughter.

There were almost twenty years difference between the age of **Antoine François Vandal dit Matchas** (b. 1809) and his wife **Isabelle Beauchemin** (b. 1828) *daughter of Benjamin Millet dit Beauchemin and Marie Parenteau*. They were married in ~1853; fourteen children are known born between 1849 and ~1874 - one died in childhood. Several of their adult children were Patriots which resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885: **Antoine Vandal fils** married **Euphrosine dit Alphonsine Henry** *daughter of Alexis Honore-Allary dit Henry and Marie Daunais dit Lyonnaise*; **Isabelle Vandal** (deceased in 1882) married **Maurice Henry-Honoré** son of *Alexis Honore-Allary dit Henry and Marie Daunais dit Lyonnaise* in 1872... - she died in 1882;† **Melanie Vandal** married **Jean-Baptiste Rocheleau dit Rivard fils** son of *Patriots Jean-Baptiste Rocheleau père and Marie Anne Carrière - infer*; and **Pierre Vandal** married **Louise(Elise/Eliza) Poitras** *daughter of Patriots Ignace Zenon Poitras père and Hélène McGillis - see supra*.

Benjamin Millet dit Beauchemin was born between 1804-and-1813 to **André "Miquette" Millet dit Beauchemin** and his second wife *Charlotte Pelletier* - he died on 25 February 1870 at Fort Garry, and was buried two days later on 27 February 1870 at St-Norbert, (MB). *André Millet dit Beauchemin* (b. 1778) - *see supra* - was married three times: he first married Lisette a Native woman born about 1783 in Rupert's Land - they were married according to the custom of the county - *one son is known*; he next married **Charlotte Pelletier** *daughter of Antoine Antaya Pelletier and Marguerite "Marge" Marie-Anne "Assinbavan" Sauteuse - two daughters are known*; he was married a third time in 1823 to **Magdeleine Ducharme** (b. 1801, Rivière Qu'Appelle, NWT) - *five children are known, including Hon. André Millet dit Beauchemin and Adelaide Beauchemin - as mentioned*. *Magdeleine Ducharme daughter of Pierre (Beauchemin) Charron Ducharme and Catherine Sauteuse* was born in 1801 in Rupert's Land.

Marie Parenteau was born ~1815 in the North-West Territories to Joseph Victor Parenteau and Suzanne, a Cree woman- *and was possibly a sister to Hon. Pierre Parenteau of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia*. **Joseph Victor Parenteau** son of *Pierre Parenteau and Marie-Louise Lefebvre of Montreal* was born in 1776 in Québec - he married Suzanne Crise and they had two sons: **Joseph Parenteau**, who married Angelique Godon, and **Pierre (Pierriche) Parenteau**, who was first married about 1831 to Joséphte Delorme and finally married to Marie Caron. Described as a hunter of bison (buffalo), NWC voyageur Joseph Victor Parenteau is often cited in the journals of

* **Louison Letendré dit Batoché** son of *Jean-Baptiste Letendré (Fr.-Can.) and Joséphte "Crise" (Cree)* was born at St-Boniface between 1797 and 1805; Louison's father and Emmanuel Lussier were among the twelve men who were with David Thompson when he crossed the Rockies to the Columbia River in the winter of 1810-11. Louison married Marie Julie Hallett *daughter of Henry Hallett and his second wife Catherine Dungas (Cree)* at Fort Carlton in 1821. Note: *Chief Scout and Leader of the 49th Rangers William Peter Hallett was the son of Henry Hallett and his first wife Catherine Tenase...*

† A widower, **Maurice Henry-Honoré** next m. **Blandine Ross** *daughter of Patriots Donald Daniel Ross - martyr - and Catherine Delorme* on 18 February 1884 at Batoché - they lived at Duck Lake.

Alexander Henry and David Thompson in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Alexis Honore-Allary dit Henry son of William Honoré/Allary dit Henry and Agathé Letendré was born in 1812 in the North-West Territories, being baptized on 6 April 1833 in the St-Boniface Parish Church, RRS. Alexis Henry died between 1864 and 1868 in Pembina district, North-West Territories, Minnesota Territory (ND, USA); his remains were later returned to the Red River Settlement by family members on 29 October 1868, and buried in St-Norbert Parish Church Cemetery next to his first wife **Marie Daunais dit Lyonnaise** daughter of François Daunais dit Lonnais and Louise Ojibwa Sauteuse.

Henriette Landry daughter of Joseph Landry and Genevieve Lalonde married **Michel Dumas père**. Her sister **Angélique "Angèle" Landry** daughter of Joseph Landry and Genevieve Lalonde married **Isidore "Ekapow" Dumond dit Dumont père** son of Jean Dumont père and Marguerite Laframboise - see supra. Another sister, **Anastasia Landry** daughter of Joseph Landry and Genevieve Lalonde married **André Nault**.^{*} Another of their sisters **Adelaide Landry** daughter of Joseph Landry and Genevieve Lalonde married **Thomas Stanislaus Bruneau** son of **Hon. François Jacques Bruneau** and Marguerite Harrison. Thomas Stanislaus Bruneau was a brother of frontiersman Athanase Bruneau. **Hon. François Jacques Bruneau**[†] son of Antoine

^{*} An original White settler, **André Nault** son of Amable Nault and Josette dit La Cyprès Lagimodière - daughter of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Mary-Anne Gaboury, was Louis "David" Riél's cousin. **Mary-Anne Gaboury** was the first White woman in the North-West. Interference with his hay privileges by Canadian surveyors provoked the first armed resistance in the North-West in 1869: André Nault played a prominent role in stopping the surveyors on 11 October 1869. He and his brother Benjamin prevented Lieutenant-Governor designate William McDougall from entering Red River *or binging in any arms or ammunition* - forcing the McDougall representatives to return to Pembina. On the following day, he and his men under orders from Riél captured Fort Garry, and then, in December, occupied Fort Pembina, *just north of the international boundary*. In retaliation for the execution of Orangeman Thomas Scott in March 1870, Nault was attacked by Canadian soldiers at Pembina and left for dead in February 1871: Nault had commanded the firing squad. In late-1871, he was named a councilor of the Union St-Alexandré (named after Bishop Alexandre Taché). Nault was arrested in February 1874 and stood trial for the murder of Scott the following November, but the jury was unable to reach a verdict. While Nault was in jail awaiting a second trial for the death of Scott, the government of Alexander Mackenzie granted full amnesty for all except Louis Riél, Ambroise Lépine, and William Bernard O'Donoghue. After his release, André returned to his St-Vital farm, *where he lived until he died at age 94 yrs*. André Nault did not participate in the 1885 Resistance but three of his sons did. André Nault became a member of the **Union Nationale Métisse Saint-Joseph du Manitoba**, established in 1887 to preserve Métis heritage and culture.

William Bernard O'Donoghue, treasurer of Louis Riél's 1869 provisional government, was born in 1843 in County Sligo, Ireland. He came to New York, while still a boy, having witnessed the Irish famine and the Young Ireland rebellion of 1848. He carried with him a strong antagonism towards Great Britain and an equally strong feeling of Irish patriotism. O'Donoghue was less emotional and less timid about bloodshed than Riél. O'Donoghue became increasingly dissatisfied with Riél's leadership, which he regarded as too compromising and too pro-British. Nevertheless, he remained with Riél until both he and Riél were forced to flee to the United States, following the arrival at Fort Garry of troops led by **Garnet Joseph Wolseley**, 1st Viscount Wolseley. At this point the breach between the two men became an open one. Riél believed that O'Donoghue was more concerned with striking a blow at Great Britain than with relieving the plight of the Métis.

[†] **Hon. François Jacques Bruneau** son of Antoine Bruneau (NWC engagé/voyageur, and HBC tripman, born 1769 at Maskinonge, Québec) and an Aboriginal woman; he was first cousin of Julie Bruneau, wife

Bruneau and a Cree woman was related to *li Patriot Papineau*. **Marguerite Harrison** daughter of Thomas Harrison of Scotland and Sarah Native was sister of **Marie Harrison** married to **Jean-Baptiste "la Prairie" Lagimodière** son of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie-Anne Gaboury, the first White woman in the North-West Territories. His sister, **Julie Lagimodière** daughter of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie-Anne Gaboury married **Jean-Louis Riél dit l'Irlande père** "the Millar of the Seine" - being the parents of **Exovede martyr Louis "David" Riél**, Soeur Marguerite-Marie (Sara Riél), Henriette Riél, and their siblings.

The first White woman in the North-West

Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière (1778-1855) entered the fur trade as a voyageur around 1800, probably with the North-West Company; he returned to Canada in 1805 and married **Marie-Anne Gaboury** (1780-1875) the following year. Immediately following their marriage, and in defiance of the custom of the time, Gaboury soon embarked for the North-West, where Jean-Baptiste hunted, trapped, farmed, and frequently acted as a messenger for the Hudson's Bay Company: Jean-Baptiste had previously been involved with Josette, a native woman who had borne him three daughters (between 1801 and 1803); Marie-Anne was tolerant and accepting of the half-breed children arising from this previous relationship, although the other woman was jealous and threatened to poison her. As she was invariably the first white woman they had ever seen, some of the Natives were even led to believe *that* Gaboury possessed supernatural powers.

Undoubtedly, they were two of the most significant people in the history of Western Canada living a semi-nomadic lifestyle among other French-Canadian trappers and their native wives often venturing as far west as present-day Alberta: ^{*}The first White

of **Louis-Joseph Papineau**. Bruneau attended École de Saint-Boniface; took up farming and was living near **the Forks** in 1834; he served as member of the jury in the **Sayer Trial, 1849**; was appointed as magistrate in 1850; and named judge in 1851; he was appointed to Council of Assiniboia 1853; and died of typhoid on 26 June 1865; his wife, **Marguerite Harrison** also died of typhoid the next day on 27 June 1865 at St-Boniface Parish; and they are buried St-Boniface Cathedral Cemetery - where there is a monument dedicated to Francois Bruneau and Marguerite Harrison, as well as to Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and his wife Marie-Anne Gaboury.

Louis-Joseph Papineau (1786-1871) son of Joseph Papineau and Rosalie Chewier was leader of the reformist "Patriote movement" before the Lower Canada (*present-day Québec*) Rebellion of 1837-38. The movement was at once a liberal and republican reaction against colonial control of the government of Lower Canada, and a more general nationalistic reaction against British presence and domination over what had previously been exclusively French territory. The movement demanded democratic reforms, such as an elected Legislative Council, as opposed to the current council whose members were appointed for life by the British Crown. Many of its followers ended up taking part in an armed insurrection known as the **Lower Canada Rebellion** which was put down by the British army and its volunteer militia. [The involvement of Louis-Joseph Papineau and **Ezekiel Hart** is responsible for *Jews being granted full citizen rights* in any territory several decades before many other countries followed suit. This may be among his most important contribution to pre-Confederation Canadian history: (The first *Jewish synagogues* had opened in Montréal after the British Conquest of 1760).]

^{*} The young family was once taken prisoner while trapping by Tsuu T'ina tribesmen because of their association with local Cree. Although they managed to escape on horseback, they were pursued for five days until reaching the safety of Fort des Prairie (*aka* Fort Augustus, a counterpart to Fort Edmonton) near modern Edmonton, (AB).

couple to settle permanently in the North-West, they were witnesses to the events that marked the end of the era of the fur trade and the beginnings of European settlement in the region of the Red River. On hearing that **Lord Selkirk** was establishing a permanent colony at the Red River, they returned to help establish the new Red River Colony in the spring of 1812. The early history of the **Selkirk Settlement** was characterized by struggles between the Hudson's Bay Company and its rival, the North-West Company, culminating in the Battle of Seven Oaks in 1816.

Over the winter of 1815-16, Jean-Baptiste was asked by HBC representative Colin Robertson to take news over 2900 kilometers on horseback and on foot; when the Nor'Westers took possession of Fort Douglas, Marie-Anne was obliged to seek shelter among the aboriginal tribes. On his return from the east, Jean-Baptiste was taken prisoner by the Nor'Westers and was imprisoned in Fort William until August 1816. The Lagimodière's were not reunited until September 1816, after the unrest had subsided. Lord Selkirk awarded Jean-Baptiste a tract of land near the Red River, which the Lagimodière's peacefully homesteaded for many years.

Pierre "Pierriche" Parenteau son of *Joseph-Mathurin Parenteau and Suzanne Crise Richard* was a skillful hunter in the great Métis buffalo hunts. He first married Joséphte Delorme (1823-1845) - and they had two children: One of his daughters was married to **François-Xavier Letendré dit Batoché** - *infer*. He then married Marie McMillan in 1845 and in 1850 married **Marie-Anne Caron** daughter of *Antoine Caron** (French-Canadian) and *Angélique St. Germain*. Pierre "Pierriche" Parenteau was the Chairman of Riel's 16 man Exovedate Council at Batoché during the Resistance in 1885. A trusted friend and political ally of Louis Riel, "Pierriche" had been active in the struggle for Métis self-determination since the days of the 1869 Resistance in the Red River Settlement/Manitoba. At that time he was an influential man and, like his father Joseph Victor, a famous buffalo hunter - he was a Justice of the Peace at St-Norbert and was elected as a delegate to the Convention of 1869 and the Convention of Forty in 1870.[†] Captains were elected for each of the three squadrons of Métis cavalry on 7

* **Antoine Caron** was born on 15 April 1783; he married **Angelique St-Germain** according to the custom of the country before 1814 - seven children are known: **Marie-Anne Caron** (born 18 March 1830, St-Boniface, RRS) who married **Pierre "Pierriche" Parenteau**; and **Jean Caron** (born 22 June 1833, St-Boniface, RRS) who married **Marguerite Dumas** daughter of *Michel Dumas and Henriette Landry* - all were Patriots.

Christine Dumas daughter of *Michel Dumas and Henriette Landry* was educated by the Grey Nuns in St-Boniface, RRS. She married **Barthélémy Pilon**, a Métis, in 1882 and the couple moved to the Batoché area where several of Christine's brothers and sisters already lived. The Pilon's took up mixed farming and built a new house - all had been destroyed in the rebellion. Christine, however, was an intelligent, resourceful and energetic woman, and as one of the few educated people in the settlement, assisted in writing letters of claim to *the Rebellion Losses Commission* in 1885. The Pilon's remained at Batoché. Towards the turn of the century, Barthélémy took the job of ferry-man at Batoché. He was also a member of the church and school councils. The mother of eight children, Christine died in 1954.

[†] At a two-day open-air meeting in January 1870 at Upper Fort Garry: Hudson's Bay Company Governor Donald Alexander Smith, 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, an HBC officer, promised to communicate the concerns of the Métis people of Red River to Ottawa. A convention with 20 English-speaking and 20 French-speaking representatives met between 25 January 1870 and 10 February 1870 and agreed upon a list of demands to take to Ottawa. At this point the **Convention of Forty** proclaimed itself a *provisional government* with **Louis Riel** as its President. It was the crowning point in the history

October 1871. Playing a major role in preventing the Irish American Fenians from seizing the territories of the North-West Pierre "Pierriche" Parenteau was elected Captain of one of three squads of Métis cavalry working to repel the Fenian invasion: *The Fenians were wanted to conquer Canada to be in a position to negotiate with England independence of Ireland*. Parenteau, along with Ambroise Lépine and Louis Riel, were chosen as representatives of the Métis people to be presented to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald when he visited Red River in October of 1871. Thereafter, in reaction to the political situation at Red River, "Pierriche" emigrated with his family and other Métis to the St-Laurent/Batoché area on the South Saskatchewan River prior to 1885.

François-Xavier Letendré dit Batoché son of Patriots Louison Letendré dit Batoché (deceased in 1885) and Marie-Julie Hallett married Marguerite Angèlique Parenteau daughter of Patriots Pierre "Pierriche" Parenteau and Joséphite Delorme. Louison Letendré, a celebrated buffalo hunter and trader, established a number of small trading posts along the South Saskatchewan River, during the 1860s. He permanently settled Batoché in 1871: He and his son François-Xavier Letendré dit Batoché were the founders of the settlement of Batoché - a few miles upstream from the Oblate Church headquarters at St-Laurent. Louison was on the original St-Laurent governing committee in 1871. Both father and son were good businessmen and grew very wealthy. François built the finest house west of Red River. The trading post and ferry he built became known as Batoché's Crossing: His ferry competed with Gabriel Dumont's *about 15 kilometers south*: In 1878 Batoché sold his ferry to **Alex Fisher**, another merchant. Both Letendré and **Solomon Venne**, operated stores at Batoché, and together had a network of posts at Carrot River, Fort à la Corne, Meadow Lake, and Ile la Crosse, and a ranch in the Minichinas Hills *southeast of Batoché*. Note: Patriots **Emmanuel Beaugrand dit Champagne** son of Emmanuel Beaugrand dit Champagne and Marguerite Larocque (Blackfoot) and **Marie Letendré dit Batoché** daughter of Patriots Louison Letendré dit Batoché and Marie Julie Hallett, (above mentioned) were another founding family of Batoché - and they were god-parents to **Marie-Antoinette**, the bell of Batoché (which was stolen by Orangemen during the Sacking of Batoché).

Solomon Jean Venne was the son of Pierre-Jean Venne and Marie Charette - he married **Joséphite St-Arnaud** daughter of Bonaventure St-Arnaud dit Tourond and Geneviève Contre (Coutroue) - eleven children are known born between 1835 and 1877. **Bonaventure St-Arnaud dit Tourond** son of Claude St-Arnaud, a farmer, and Théotiste Roberge was born on 18 January 1798 in Ste-Geneviève, Batiscan, Québec: **Geneviève Contre (Coutroue)** was born in 1817 in the North-West Territories.* **Joseph Alexis Venne**

of the resistance, bringing together both the English- speaking and French-speaking halves of the community under a single government.

* Three of their children were married into the Laderoute family: Alexandre St-Arnaud married Philomène Ladouceur dit Laderoute daughter of Augustin Ladouceur and Marie-Madeleine Lambert, Marguerite married Jean-Baptiste Laderoute son of Philibert Laderoute (Métis) and Julie Lépine (Métis), and Jean-Baptiste married Marguerite Laderoute daughter of Philibert Laderoute (Métis) and Julie Lépine (Métis). Augustin Ladouceur son of Joseph Ladouceur and Joséphite Lapierre and Marie-Madeleine Lambert were the parents of Isaie Ladouceur who married Hélène Gosselin - and grand-parents of Patriot **François Ladouceur**, their son, who bore the flag of the Virgin Mary At the Battle of la Coulée des Tourond's.

Joseph Ladouceur son of Joseph Desjarlais and Okemakwe married **Joséphite Cardinal** daughter of Joseph Soldat Cardinal and Louise Frobisher - see supra - he was her second husband, she had

(b. 1765) son of *Jean-Baptiste Venne and Marie Chevaudier* was an original white settler from L'Assomption, Québec: He married **Marguerite Gelinas dit Lacourse** (b. 1768) daughter of *Jean-Baptiste Gelinas dit Lacourse* on 10 October 1787 at L'Assomption, Québec - (an alternative marriage date is 1777 at Yamachiche, Québec) - both were French-Canadians: Their child **Pierre-Jean Venne** married **Marie-Ann Charette** a Métisse (born in the summer of 1804 at Lac Qu'Appelle, NWT (SK). Joseph Alexis Venne entered Red River Country in 1810 and Pierre-Jean Venne entered the Red River Territory about 1818 and resided there permanently since 1827. Marie-Ann Charette lists her parents as **Jean-Baptiste Charette**, a French Canadian (of Ste-Geneviève de Pierrefords, Québec) and **Charlotte Sansregret**, a Métisse. Joseph Charette dit Jeanvenne père - brother to Marie Charette dit Jeanvenne married Marie Gosselin, an Assiniboine woman (born 1820).

David Venne son of *Pierre-Jean Venne and Marie Charette* married **Joséphte Beauchamp** daughter of *Pierre Beauchamp and Marie Comtois Morin* - ten children are known born between 1845 and 1880. David and Joséphte (née Beauchamp) Venne were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885: Although many of their adult children were old enough to participated in the Resistance, none are known to have done so - it is assumed they were not present for the Canadian intrusion into the South Branch.

Pierre Beauchamp son of *Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp and Joséphte D'Haze dit Daze** first married **Marie Comtois Morin** - his second wife was *Scholastique Versailles dit Letendré* daughter of *Pierre Versailles*† and *Joséphte Letendré*.‡ **Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp** son of *Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp and Barbe Laplante* was born at Jasper House in 1864; he was married five times: he first married **Joséphte D'Haze dit Daze** (b. 1775, Québec, Lower Canada) - three children are known; he next married Elisabeth

previously been married to **Joseph Desjarlais** son of *Joseph Desjarlais and Okemakwe* - nine children are known. Her brother Jean-Baptiste Desjarlais married both Lizette Cardinal and Charlotte Cardinal - two children are known born of Lizette and six of Charlotte. Her brother Marcel married Brigitte Cardinal - six children are known. Joseph Ladouceur and Joseph Desjarlais were half-brothers.

Joseph Ladouceur son of *Joseph Ladouceur and Joséphte Cardinal* was married four times: He first married O See Sis Véronique daughter of *Eto We Ka Pow Batard and Marie-Rose She Nas Ka Mik Apew* who was born in 1844 at Lesser Slave Lake, NWT: (*O See Sis Véronique* was first married to *Joseph Mahkass* - two children are known). Joseph Ladouceur next married **Joséphte Lapierre** - five children, including Augustin, are known; Ladouceur next married Betsy Rose Houle...; and he lastly married Julie Auger daughter of *Antoine Auger and Marie-Madeleine Klyne* - and fifteen children are known.

Catherine Ladouceur daughter of *Joseph Ladouceur and Joséphte Cardinal* married Michel Joachim Bruneau son of *Jean-Baptiste Bruneau and Louise Montour* - ten children are known. Jean-Baptiste Bruneau was the son of **Jean-Baptiste Bruneau** and **Joséphte Sarcee** (the wife which Jean-Baptiste Dumont took from Paulette Durand by force).

* **Jean-Baptiste**, **Pierre**, and **Marie-Françoise Beauchamp** are also said to be the children of Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp and **Angelique Pangman** daughter of *Pierre Pangman dit Bostonais dit Tête Jaune* (Yellowhead) and *Marguerite Angèlique Wewegikabawik*. Pierre Pangman dit Bostonais dit Tête Jaune son of the famous New England-born fur trader Peter Pangman and Marguerite Sauteuse was prominent in the **Seven Oaks Massacre** on the Red River in 1816. Peter Pangman was son of John and Mary Pangburn - he next married Grace Mactier who was born in Galloway, Perth, Scotland on 1775 to John Mactier and Jane Mac Tier - seven children are known. Pierre Pangman dit Bostonais dit Tête Jaune, his family and children, as well as his brother Baptiste and his family, were all killed by a party of Beaver Indians near the mouth of the Finlay River on 27 April 1828.

† **Pierre Versailles** son of *Louis Versailles and Madeleine Montagnais* was born in 1791.

‡ **Joséphte Letendré** was born in 1798; and she died in 1866 at Red River, North Dakota - age 66 yrs.

Thouin (b. 1795) - *one child is known*; he lastly married Eugene Misse. Eugene Misse daughter of Jacques Missier and Marie Louise LeCompte was born in Ste-Genevieve, Missouri, on 17 February 1804. Jacques Missier was born in 1746 at Dantiles Province, France; Marie Louise LeCompte was born in 1759 at Paris, France. **Pierre Beauchamp** son of Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp and Joséphite D'Haze dit Daze was married twice: He first married Marie Comtois Morin daughter of Étienne Comtois Morin* and Marguerite Sarcee - they were the parents of **Joséphite Beauchamp** who married Patriot **David Venne** son of Pierre-Jean Venne and Marie Charette - *see above*.

Several of the children of **Abraham Belanger** son of Louis Belanger, second husband of Joséphite D'Haze dit Daze and **Marie-Anne Versailles** daughter of Pierre Versailles and Joséphite Delorme were parents of Patriots which resisted the Dominion in 1885: **Bernard Belanger** married **Pauline Nolin** daughter of Charles Nolin dit Vendus and Marie Anne Harrison; **Marie Belanger** married **Athanase Lépine** son of Jean-Baptiste Lépine and Isabelle Parenteau; **Isabelle "Mistaw" Belanger** married **Joseph "Toomahtoon" Ledoux** son of Baptiste Ledoux; **Capt. Abraham Belanger** married **Philomene Delorme** daughter of Joseph Esnault Dit Delorme and Brigitte Plouf Dit Villebrun; **John Belanger** married **Marie-Josephine Gosselin** daughter of Francois Gosselin and Suzanne/Susan Lafournaise; and **Norbert Belanger**, who was single. **Pierre Beauchamp** and **Abraham Belanger** were half-brothers.

Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp son of Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp and Joséphite D'Haze dit Daze - brother of **Pierre Beauchamp** is known to have had five wives - one of which was **Joséphite Danis dit Lyonnaise Delaunay**. Delaunay was also one of the six wives of Jean-Baptiste Courchêne son of Louis Jean Courchêne and Mari Anne Chevretils. (François Courchêne de Canada son of Louis Jean Courchêne and Mari Anne Chevretils first married Marie-Françoise Beauchamp daughter of Jean-Baptiste Beauchamp and Joséphite D'Haze dit Daze - sister of Jean-Baptiste and Pierre Beauchamp. Marguerite Senneville was the second wife of François Courchêne de Canada.)

Marguerite Courchêne married **Charles Martin Lavallée**[†] - *he had previously been married to Marie Christine*, and **Cecile Courchêne** married **Jean-Baptiste Ouellette** - they were all Patriots, and **Elise Courchêne** had been married to **Alexandré Cardinal**, but he was now married to **Elise Moreau** - both were Patriots. And, **Marie Courchêne** daughter of Jan-Baptiste Courchêne and Joséphite Danis dit Lyonnaise Delaunay married **Joseph Tourond** - *they were the parents of Jean-Marie Vincent-de-Paul Tourond...*

Louis Bourassa son of Pierre Bourassa and Charlotte Wessard and **Marguerite "Nisandaway Otackyick" Lafleur** daughter of Otackyick Lafleur Page (b. ~1802) and Joséphite Page (b. ~1804) and three of their youngest children were all Patriots which resisted the Canadians in 1885. **Modeste Bourassa** (b. 1862, NWT) son of Louis Bourassa and Marguerite "Nisandaway Otackyick" Lafleur was married twice: **Stephanie Primeau** daughter of Patriots Capt. Jean-"Baptiste" Primeau and Rosalie

* **Étienne Comtois Morin** son of Antoine Gilbert Comtois and Marie Laporte St-George was first married to Marie Collins.

† Son Joseph Lavallée (b. ~1854 - d. bef. 1881) married Marie Boucher daughter of Capt. Jean-Baptiste Boucher and Caroline Lépérance - one orphaned child is known... ; Marie next m. Odilon St-Denis, a NWMP officer living at Batoché in 1901 - *infer*.

Smith was his first wife: *Stephanie Primeau* (24) died on 9 June 1888 during childbirth in the family home at Carlton district, NWT (SK) - *her son, Abraham "Abe" Bourassa was raised by Jean-Baptiste and Elise Letendré.** Both their other children died soon after: *Marie-Louise Bourassa* - age 3 yrs. - died in the winter months ~1887, Carlton House District, , NWT (SK); and, *Alexander Albert Bourassa* - age 4 yrs. - died on 29 October 1889 in the village of Aldina, Muskeg Lake District, NWT (SK). A widower, *Modeste* (30) remarried to *Philomene Lussier dit Lucier* (26) *daughter of Toussaint Lussier dit Lucier and Louise Brazeau* on 4 October 1892, Duck Lake district, NWT (SK) - and they later settled in the district of Leask. **Alexander "Alex" Bourassa** (b. ~1863, NWT) *son of Louis Bourassa and Marguerite "Nisandaway Otackyick" Lafleur* married **Adelaide Larocque** *daughter of Jean-Baptiste Larocque and Louise Chartrand* on 13 May 1884 at Duck Lake, NWT (SK). And, **Betsy (Elizabeth) Bourassa** *daughter of Louis Bourassa and Marguerite "Nisandaway Otackyick" Lafleur*, who was born in 1867 in the district of Duck Lake, NWT (SK), married **William Racette** (b. 15 October 1857) *son of Charles Junior Racette and Helene Boyer* on 23 May 1884 also at Duck Lake, NWT (SK). All were Patriots who resisted the Dominion Invasion in 1885.

Capt. Jean-"Baptiste" Primeau *son of Joseph Primeault dit Primeau fils*† and his first wife *Marguerite (Betsy Stevens) Stevenson*‡ married **Rosalie Smith** *daughter of Louis Smith and Adelaide Parenteau - six children are known born between 1864 and 1874*: Adult children *Stephanie* (~21) - *see supra* - and *Jean-Baptiste fils* (24) were Patriots and resisted the Dominion Invasion: The four youngest died in childhood before 1885. **Jean-Baptiste Primeau fils** married **child-bride Eliza Lafoe dit Elizabeth Lafond** (14) *a la façon du pays* about 1884 in Muskeg Lake district, NWT (SK) - *one daughter is known born Spring 1885 who died in 1890*.

Pierre Vandal (b. 1792) married **Charlotte Hughes** *daughter of James Hughes and Nan-touche Corbeau (Crow)* - he was her second husband, her being first married to *François Vandal son of Francois Vandal and Marie Anne St Martin* of Sorel, Québec. *François Vandal was furthermore next married to Euphrosine Lange and otherwise afterwards married to Alphonsine L'Ange Ausswant - siring children of both women - each woman bearing forth a son named Antoine.* **Antoine François Vandal dit Matchas** (b. 1809) *son of Pierre Vandal and Charlotte Hughes* married **Isabelle Beauchemin** *daughter of Benjamin Millet dit Beauchemin and Marie Parenteau - see supra.* **Capt. (Jean)-Baptiste Vandal père** *son of Pierre Vandal and Charlotte Hughes* married **Marie Primeau** *daughter of Joseph Primeault dit Primeau fils and Marguerite (Betsy Stevens) Stevenson - sister of Capt. Jean-"Baptiste" Primeau* in ~1857. They were Patriots which resisted the Dominion Invasion of the South Branch Territories in 1885.

* His mother died during his birth... and he was raised by **Jean Baptiste and Elise Letendré.**

† **Joseph Primeault dit Primeau fils** was born in 1785 in the USA: He first married *Marguerite Stevenson - six children are known*; he next married *Marie Champagne daughter of Antoine Champagne and Catherine Hulin* who was born in 1795 at St-Martin Parish, Louisiana, USA - *eight children are known.* Joseph Primeau died on 12 March 1874, NWT (SK).

‡ **Marguerite (Betsy Stevens) Stevenson** *daughter of John Stevenson and Mary Indian* (b. 1782)

Capt. (Jean)-Baptiste "Tchehasaso" Lafond *son of Jean-Baptiste Lafond Sr. (deceased) and Thérèse Arcand (deceased)* was first married to Julie Amiot - *six children are known*; he next m. **Josette Meutekumah (Achibuk)**... - *eight children are known*; he succeeded his uncles (Kee-too-way-how and Petequakey) as chief at Muskeg Lake Reserve from 1900 to 1914. Tchehasaso and the other Muskeg Lake Métis participated in the fighting at Duck Lake during the 1885 Northwest Resistance and were on the west side of the river during the fighting at Batoché. After the defeat at Batoché they escaped to the Laboucane Settlement where they had relatives.

Alexandré "Kee-too-way-how" Cayen dit Boudreau *son of Pierre-Narcisse-Joseph Cayen dit Boudreau and Adelaide Kesewetin "Catherine" Arcand* married **Marie McGillis** *dit Jerome daughter of Alexander Jerome dit Giroux dit McGillis and Marguerite Bottineau dit Mindemoyea*

Chief Isidore "Petequakey" Cayen dit Boudreau *son of Pierre-Narcisse-Joseph Cayen dit Boudreau and Adelaide Kesewetin "Catherine" Arcand*
Métis Chief of the Parklands or Willow Cree at Muskeg Lake, *and the Métis who were living with the Cree*; brother and counselor to Kee-too-way-how *aka* Alexander Cayen dit Boudreau his first wife Marie Cardinal died on 6 April 1884; he next m. **Marie Tskakwemesit**; he participated on 26 March 1885 along with the Métis leader Gabriel Dumont at the Battle at Duck Lake, thereafter he led his tribal group to St-Laurent to participate in the defense of Batoché

Cayen dit Boudreau, Alexandré fils (23); **Piché, Marie-Adeline** (23)* *daughter of Patriots Francois Piché and Nancy-Ann Ross*

Piché, François - *son of Louis Piché and Charlotte Genthon dit Dauphinais*
Nancy Ross *daughter of Hugh Ross and Sarah Short*
Louis Piché *son of Joseph Piché[†] and Suzanne Sioux* first married **Charlotte Genthon dit Dauphinais** *daughter of Michel Genthon dit Dauphine and Victoire Ouellette* on 14 May 1832 at St-Boniface; he next married Angelique Lépine *daughter of Jean-Baptiste Lépine and Charlotte Sauteuse* on 7 January at 1846 St-François-Xavier, RRS.

* **Louis-"Petite-Louis" Bourassa fils** *son of Louis Bourassa père and Marguerite-"Nisandaway-Otackyick" Lafleur* (b. 1846, RRS) m. **Rosalie Fortier** (b: 1857, NWT) in 1873, in Dunvegan district, NWT (AB). Rosalie Fortier d. 1888, Duck Lake district. **Marie-Adeline Piché** was born 21 March 1862 and bap. 23 March 1862 at St-François-Xavier, RRS. Marie-Adeline Piché was first married to **Alexandré Cayen dit Boudreau fils**. Marie-Adeline Piché m. Louis-"Petite-Louis" Bourassa *fils* on 7 May 1889 at Duck Lake Mission.

[†] **Joseph Piché** *son of François Piché and Angèlique Hus dit Lemoine dit Paul* and **Susanne Sioux** were married according to the custom of the country before 1806: They were later married at St-Boniface on 8 February 1830.

François-Xavier Dauphinais son of Michel Genthon dit Dauphine and Victoire Ouellette
- *infer*
Victoire Ouellette daughter of Joseph Ouellette and Angèlique, a Native woman

Smith, Henry Sr. (61)

Wells, Marguerite

Magdeleine (*née Gesson dit St-Denis*) Poitras

Jean-Baptiste Rocheleau *père* (61)

Carrière, Marie-Anne (53)

Jean-Baptiste Rocheleau *père* was arrested after the fall of Batoché, but later released

one woman *for sure*, Elizabeth "Eliza" (née Anderson) Tate, had unknown affiliations and may have been sympathetic to the Canadian cause - *it is unspecified*.

The Battle of Grand Côtéau

The Métis buffalo-hunting party was comprised of three brigades: One was from Pembina which is on the Red River on the American side of the Medicine Line, another was from St-Boniface parish, and another was from White Horse Plains (St-François-Xavier), west of Fort Garry - each acting independently of one another. The total number of persons was thirteen hundred with eleven hundred Red River carts. The hunt was on the borders of Sioux territory within the United States. Gabriel Dumont - age 14 yrs. - was *also* in the brigade from St-Boniface parish. Moving further west, they traveled and hunted together, or in close proximity, for some days, and since there seemed to be no danger from the Sioux, the large party separated into smaller parties: The decision was made to divide, but to move, as a single camp in parallel columns, along parallel routes at twenty-to-thirty miles from one another. The parties were to keep in touch and come to one another's help in the event of attack by the Sioux. Then, near the big bend of the Souris (Mouse River), and the headwaters of the Sheyenne River, *south and a little east of present day Minot, North Dakota*; somewhere near the land mark (Maison du Chien) Dog Den Butte, on the Grand Côtéau of the Missouri River, five scouts from Saint François-Xavier met a band of Sioux numbering "two thousand": (The Grand Côtéau is the eastern edge of the long escarpment at which the second steppe of the northern plains begins, and forms the watershed between the Missouri and the Assiniboine Rivers). These five scouts were surrounded by about twenty Sioux: Two of the scouts, though, suddenly kicked their buffalo-runners into a gallop and broke away and made good their escape, and were able to return to the hunting party to give alarm! **the other three scouts**, one of the three McGillis boys in the party, James Whitford and Jean-Baptiste Malaterre were taken to the Sioux camp as prisoners. The Sioux who had pursued the two escaping hunters approached the camp of the Métis and parleyed with some of them, insisting *that* they had no warlike intentions and that the three captives would be freed on the morrow. They would come the next day with the prisoners and only a small party, in the hope of receiving some presents. As an omen of impending doom, there was an eclipse of the moon that Saturday night, July 12th.

Jean-Baptiste Falcon, a nephew of Cuthbert Grant, was in charge of the camp; and there to minister to the people was Reverend Father Louis Francois Richer Lafleche, grand vicar of Bishop Provencher - *later to be famous as Bishop of Three Rivers*. During the darkness of the night two Métis had been sent off in hopes that they might locate the other hunters who would come to the aid of the pinned down camp. In the morning, a party of Sioux approached the camp - at the head was a young chief in a beautiful "War Bonnet" calling to the warriors, saying *that* "this is a good day to die." Falcon ordered the camp to answer with a volley and several warriors fell from their horses and the party fell back. In the meantime, **two of the prisoners, Whitford and Malaterre**, who were under the guard of a Frenchman living with the Sioux, were allowed to escape. Whitford on a fast horse was able to make it back to the circle of carts; Malaterre, however, was on a slower horse! he managed to kill or wound three of his pursuers, then rode for his life, but was soon brought down by a storm of balls and arrows. His

body, bristling with shafts, was dismembered and mutilated and his remnants waved at the Métis to terrify them. But Whitford escaped unharmed; and with true Métis bravado, he checked his flight and shot down a pursuing Sioux.

The Sioux attacked again, unmounted they fired into the camp; but the Buffalo hunters were better shots and having clearer targets exacted a heavy toll on the attackers. Hours later and after many casualties the Sioux withdrew. Humiliation turned to anger and they mounted a full scale attack - which was again repulsed. As night fell, the Métis had time to bury Jean-Baptiste Malaterre: When they recovered his mutilated body there were sixty seven arrows and three rifle wounds in it. Pascal Breland and Charles Montmini served as witnesses to this burial. Early the next morning camp was struck and they headed south; after an hours march, though, scouts reported the Sioux were in pursuit and an attack was again eminent. The Red River carts were circled, pits hastily dug once again. The Sioux came in a dismounted attack - and the battle went on for five hours. Besides the tragic loss of Malaterre, three of the Métis were wounded and they had lost twelve horses and four oxen; it was reported later, eighty-or-ninety Sioux were killed, besides many wounded and sixty-five horses lost, injured or killed. Before the Sioux left, one of the Chiefs said *that* they did not know the French, as he called the Métis, were protected by the "Black Robed Manitou" so well and from this time forward they would never bother them again. He lifted his long lance high in salutation and then galloped off. Such was the effect of Lafleche's courage. Shortly after the Sioux had left, a party from the main camp arrived. However, the battle was over by this time.

The conduct of the Métis cart brigade on the march, their plainscraft and battle tactics, from the firing from the saddle to the use of the rifle pit, were brilliant by any standard of warfare. What wonder that the British officers who knew them spoke admiringly of their virtues as cavalry.